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THE
CANADIAN
REPEALERS



FOR THE YEAR

1856,

BEING LEAP YEAR:

CONTAINING

STATISTICS, ESSAYS, AND MEMORANDA

SHEWING THE NECESSITY, OF

A LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION ACCORDING TO POPULATION—OF A REPEAL OF THE UNION FORCED UPON THE PEOPLE OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA IN THEIR HOUR OF DIFFICULTY, BY EUROPEAN POLITICIANS—OF AN ELECTIVE SENATE—OF BIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS NOT SUBJECT TO SUDDEN, CAPRICIOUS, VEXATIOUS DISSOLUTIONS, BUT HAVING THE TIME OF ELECTION AND OF THE ANNUAL MEETINGS FIXED BY LAW—ALSO, OF CONVENTIONS TO DEVISE POPULAR CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE, AND PREVENT ANY IMPROPER INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OR WASTE OF THE PUBLIC TREASURE, BY THE VOTES OF SECRET MIDNIGHT CABALS OF LESS THAN ONE-FIFTH OF THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES IN THE NAME OF THE WHOLE—AND OF THE ELECTION OR APPOINTMENT OF ALL COUNTY AND OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFICERS BY THE PEOPLE IN THEIR LOCALITIES.

Comp

BY WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE,

MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE
COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

TORONTO:

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CANADIAN REPEALER'S ALMANAC FOR 1856.

The CALENDAR is calculated for TORONTO. Latitude of the Observatory, near Toronto University, 43° 39m 4 sec. North. Longitude, 79° 21m 5 sec. West; or 5 hours, 17 minutes, 26 seconds, slow of Greenwich Time. Elevation above Lake Ontario, 428 feet; above the Sea, 342 feet.

NEW STYLE.—Britain adopted it in 1752, in which the 3rd of Sept. was called the 13th, and eleven legal days omitted altogether. The British year had, till then, begun on Lady-Day or the Annunciation (March 26th). Since then it has begun on January 1st. Of course the legal year 1752 lasted only forty weeks or 282 days.

CALENDAR.—Julius Caesar fixed the solar year at 365 days 6 hours, called Old Style. Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, omitted ten days in the legal calendar, which now corresponds with the astronomical year—the difference between Russian (Old Style) time and ours being twelve days.

THE SUN'S RISING AND SETTING is given in mean time, and corrected for a mean horizontal refraction of 36 min 6 sec, of arc, and is also suited to the upper limb. Its declination is for mean noon.

The Moon's rising is given from Full to Change, and the setting from Change to Full.

MOON'S AGE.—This column shows to the nearest tenth of a day, the moon's age at noon, Toronto.

MOON'S SOUTH.—This column shows the time the Moon is "south," or in the meridian of Toronto.

DAYLIGHT.—This table shows at intervals of six days, the time of beginning of Twilight in the morning, and of the end at evening—the sun at the computed instants, being 8 degrees below the horizon.

THE MOON'S PHASES.—This table shows the time for the two months, when the Moon passes the geocentric longitudes of 0 deg., 90 deg., 180 deg. and 270 deg., from the Sun.

TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF ANY DAY, add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting and from the sum subtract the time of his rising.

For the length of the night, subtract the time of his setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of his rising next morning.

SIGNS.—☉ New Moon, Moon generally. ☾ First Quarter. ☊ Full Moon. ☿ Last Quarter.

LENGTH OF THE DAY.—The day is longer or shorter as you go north or south of the equator. Off Cape Horn, 56 degrees south latitude, the days in mid-winter are about 9 hours. The longest day at London is 16½ hours; at Hamburg, 17 hours; at St. Petersburg, the longest day has 18 hours, and the shortest 5; in Finland, the longest day has 21½, and the shortest 2½ hours; At Spitzbergen, the longest day is three months and a half.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES, &c., 1856.

Dominical Letter	F E
Lunar Cycle or Golden Number	14
Jewish Lunar Cycle	11
Epact (Moon's Age, January 1st)	23
Solar Cycle	17
Roman Indiction	14
Julian Period	6569
Year, 5617, of Jewish Era, commences Sept. 30th.	
Year of the World (Usher)	5860

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FEASTS, &c., 1856.

Septuagesima Sunday	Jan'y 29
Quinquagesima Sunday	Feb'y 3
Ash Wednesday, or First of Lent	Feb'y 6
Quadragesima Sunday	Feb'y 10
Mid Lent Sunday	Feb'y 24
Palm Sunday	March 16
Good Friday	March 21
EASTER SUNDAY	March 23
Low Sunday	March 30
Rogation Sunday	April 27
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 1
Whit Sunday—Pentecost	May 11
Trinity Sunday	May 18
Corpus Christi	June 22
Middle day of the year	July 1
Advent Sunday	Nov. 30

THE SEASONS, 1856—TORONTO.

Winter Solstice (1855) December 22	4 31 morn.
Vernal Equinox, March 20, 1856	3 32 morn.
Summer Solstice, June 21	1 21 morn.
Autumnal Equinox, September 22	3 36 even.
Winter Solstice, December 21	9 22 morn.
Size in Winter Signs	69 1 1 morn.

The astronomical season of the year is determined by the mid-day altitude of the sun: that day on which it is greatest is midsummer: that on which it is least is mid-winter. The days of the middle altitude, between these extremes are the Equinoxes; or days of Spring and Autumn. At the Vernal Equinox it is day over half the southern and half the northern hemisphere at once; the duration of day and night is then equal—the same over all the world. At the Autumnal Equinox the duration of day and night is also equal in every part of the world.

MORNING STARS, 1856.—Venus, until July 19th.—Mars until April 1st.—Jupiter, from March 5 to Sept. 26.—Saturn, from June 24 to Dec. 31.

EVENING STARS, 1856.

Venus from July 19th, 1856, to May 10th, 1857. Mars from April 1st, 1856, to June 7th, 1857. Jupiter, until March 5th, and from Sept. 26th, 1856, to April 11th, 1857. Saturn until June 24th, 1856.

ECLIPSES FOR 1856.—I.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, April 5th, invisible.

II.—A partial eclipse of the Moon, April 20th, in the morning, visible. The moon will set in the Canadas at about 5 h. 9 m. with 1.2 digits eclipsed. Size at the middle 8.54 digits on the northern limb.

III.—An annual eclipse of the Sun, September 28th, invisible in Canada.

IV.—A partial eclipse of the Moon, October 13, evening. Visible. The moon will rise at 5 h. 11 m. with 8.64 digits eclipsed. Size when largest, 11.976 digits on the southern limb.

Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland—was born May 24, 1819—succeeded to the Crown, June 20 1837—married Albert, Prince of Cobourg, Feb 10, 1840: issue four sons and four daughters.

BRITISH CABINET.

Treasury, First Lord, (Premier), Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir G. C. Lewis.
President of Council, Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Harrowby.
Secretary Home Department, Sir Geo. Grey.
Secretary Foreign Affairs, Earl of Clarendon.
Secretary for Colonies, Henry Labouchere.
Secretary of War Department, Lord Pannure.
First Lord, Admiralty, Sir C. Wood.
President Board of Control, R. Vernon Smith.
President Board of Trade—Lord Stanley, of Alderley.
Commissioner of Works, Sir Benjamin Hall.
Secretary at War, Frederick Peel.
Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster, Matthew T. Baines.
Postmaster General, Duke of Argyll.—Marquis of Lansdowne [These above form the Cabinet].
Attorney General, Sir A. E. J. Cockburn. Solicitor General, Sir R. Bethel.

IRELAND.—Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Carlisle.

SCOTLAND.—Lord Advocate, J. Moncrieff.

Governor-General of Canada, Sir Edmund Walker Head, baronet; Civil Secretary and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Viscount Bury.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA.

President: Sir A. N. Macnab, Knt.—Receiver-General: E. P. Tache.—Attorney-General East: L. T. Drummond.—Speaker, Legislative Council: John Ross.—Inspector-General: William Cayley.—Attorney-General West: John A. Macdonald.—Postmaster-General: Robert Spence.—Commissioner of Crown Lands: Joseph Cauchon.—Commissioner Public Works: Francois Lemieux.—Provincial Secretary: George E. Cartier.

William H. Lee, Clerk. W. A. Hensworth, confid'l do. Chief-Supt. of Schools, Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Louis V. Scotte. JUDICIARY.—Court of Appeal.—Judges, the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity.

Queen's Bench.—Chief Justice, Sir J. B. Robinson Bart. Chancery.—Chancellor, W. H. Blake. Vice-Chancellors, J. C. P. Esten and J. G. Spragge, Master, A. N. Buell. Common Pleas.—Chief Justice, J. B. Macaulay. Puisne Judges, A. McLean and W. B. Richards.

Heir and Devises Court.—Commissioners, the Judges of the Superior Courts, and such others as may be appointed. Court of Probate.—Official Principal, S. Brough, Registrar, C. Fitzgibbon.—Surrogate.—Judge S. B. Harrison Registrar, W. J. Fitzgerald.

County Courts.—Presided over by resident Judges: each possesses equity powers. Quarter Sessions.—Chairman, the County Judge, with one or more Justices of the Peace.

JANUARY, 1856.

(Second Winter Month.)

MOON'S PHASES, TORONTO.—☉ New Moon, Jan. 7h. 6m. ev.; ☾ First Quar., 14th, 10h. 25m. mor.; ☽ 21st, 10h. 11m. ev.; ☾ Last Quarter, 29th, 3 17 mor.

DAYLIGHT begins Jan. 1st, 5 50 a. m., ends 6 17 p. m.; 10th, begins 5 50 a. m., ends 6 23 p. m.; 20th, beg. 5 47 a. m., ends 6 33 p. m.; 30th, begins 5 41 a. m., ends 6 46 p. m.

Day	Mo.	Day	Wk.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon's age noon	Moon South morn.	EVENTS.
				<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>days</i>	<i>h m</i>	Jan. 1, 1801. Legisla- tive Union, Britain with Ireland.
1	Tu	7	36	4	32	5	23.3	6 38	1, 1852. Emperor of An-triad-troy: the free constitution he had sworn to up- hold, March 4, '49.
2	W	7	36	4	33	1	55	24.3	7 20
3	Th	7	36	4	34	3	1	25.3	8 6
4	Fr	7	36	4	35	5	12	26.3	8 56
5	Sa	7	36	4	36	5	26	27.3	9 51
6	Su	7	36	4	37	6	37	28.3	10 51
7	M	7	35	4	38	Sets	39	31	54
8	Tu	7	35	4	39	5	26	0.7	Ev. 56
9	W	7	35	4	40	6	46	1.7	1 57
10	Th	7	35	4	41	8	8	2.7	2 53
11	Fr	7	34	4	42	9	27	3.7	3 45
12	Sa	7	34	4	43	10	45	4.7	4 25
13	Su	7	34	4	45	11	57	5.7	5 22
14	M	7	33	4	46	Morn	6.7	6 10	21, 1793. Louis XVI. beheaded, 693 mem- bers of the Legisla- ture having condemn- ed him as faithless.
15	Tu	7	33	4	47	1	12	7.7	6 59
16	W	7	32	4	48	2	24	8.7	7 50
17	Th	7	31	4	50	3	40	9.7	8 43
18	Fr	7	31	4	51	4	47	10.7	9 38
19	Sa	7	30	4	52	5	51	11.7	10 34
20	Su	7	29	4	53	6	47	12.7	11 29
21	M	7	29	4	55	Rises	13.7	Morn	
22	Tu	7	28	4	56	5	26	14.7	0 21
23	W	7	27	4	57	6	30	15.7	1 9
24	Th	7	26	4	59	7	32	16.7	1 54
25	Fr	7	25	5	00	8	34	17.7	2 36
26	Sa	7	24	5	01	9	36	18.7	3 16
27	Su	7	23	5	03	10	30	19.7	3 55
28	M	7	22	5	04	11	37	20.7	4 34
29	Tu	7	21	5	06	Morn	21.7	5 14	
30	W	7	20	5	07	43	22.7	5 57	
31	Th	7	19	5	08	1	53	23.7	6 44

"Yeomen, who pour your blood for kings as water,
What have they given your children in return?"

A heritage of servitude and cares.

A blindfold bondage, where your hire is blows.—BYRON.
1639. The British HOUSE OF LORDS voted that
there is an original contract between King and People in
England, and that James II. had violated it.

32, 1777. Joseph Hume, a true friend of Britain, and an eminent and very influential statesman and financier, who successively represented Montrose, Aberdeen, Middlesex and Kilkenny, in the House of Commons, born at Montrose, Scotland.

POST-OFFICE.—All newspapers published in Canada, pass by mail free therein, whether posted from the office of publication or not. Newspapers passing from Canada to the United Kingdom by the weekly English mail are liable to a charge of one penny each on delivery. New papers posted in Canada for the United States, pass free to the Frontier. All newspapers re-posted in Canada pass free therein.

Does any man tell me that my full efforts can be of no service; and that it does not belong to my humble station to meddle with the concerns of a nation? I can tell him, that it is on such individuals as I that a nation has to rest, both for the hand of support and the eye of intelligence. The uninformed mob may swell a nation's bulk and the titled, tinsel, courtly throng, may be its feathered ornament; but the number of those who are elevated enough in life to reason and reflect, yet low enough to keep clear of the venal contagion of a court, these are a nation's strength.—ROBERT BURNS.

On Crippling the French-Canadians.

Sir John B. Robinson, who was allowed by Lords Sydenham, Melbourne, and J. Russell to remain 18 months in Europe, against the Union bill, or to get it altered to suit his party purposes, said in his pamphlet addressed to Lord John, (page 99) ! "There is nothing as inconceivable more groundless than our imagining that because the French Canadians, having become numerous, have also become troublesome—therefore the dividing the Province of Quebec must have been a political blunder." And in page 174. "I believe that all who, either in this country, [Britain,] or in Canada, have been urging the measure, of an Union, have thought of it only in connexion with such a policy as should disable the French Canadians from bringing ruin upon both provinces."

CAUCHON. LOOKING AHEAD.

The knowing ones thought of Union as a machine to keep freedom in check here, through patronage and a bargain with the priesthood below. Listen to Mr. Canchon, our Crown Land Commissioner, and you will find that the Frenchmen had a full understanding of their position, as far as the spoils were concerned.

In his correspondence with His Journal, session 1849, he says:

"After the present Parliament, it is more than probable that the population of Upper Canada will exceed our own. Whatever there may be the strength of the Liberal party, you will never find Upper Canadians who will vote for a representation equally divided between the two provinces. The thing then should be settled without delay in such a manner as to increase the numerical strength of the French Canadians, and give them a number of votes sufficient to hinder for the future all combination and every hostile attempt.

"When we shall be sufficiently numerous to hinder such a combination: to prevent Upper Canada from obtaining a large share in the representation, by the aid of the Lower Canada Tories, who, as they have always done, will willingly consent to sacrifice the French Canadian: when we shall constitute a little more than a third [of the representation] it I may so say; do what they may, by the very force of our inertia, we shall prevent them from doing what the Union has done for us, and they shall not have a larger share in the representation, in spite of their larger numbers—then, and then only will our institutions and interests be safe amidst the storms and the tempests of the future."

Judge Robinson, here, and Mr. Cauchon appear to have had but one object, the triumph of race or party, and the spoils of power, only the one would have kept them at Toronto and the other at Quebec.

Bargained for and Sold.

But for the bargain between high church here and mother church at Quebec, what could have defeated the secularizers, than whom no party will ever be more powerful among us, nullifying their honest efforts for forty years? "Vote for commuting the reserves and we'll vote for \$1,800,000 to the feudal landlords." It was done. Tell us who can how "one more sucker fastened to the rich udder of Upper Canada" aids our prosperity? tell us why "1,300,000 people in Upper Canada, contributing three fourths of the whole provincial revenue," [Globe, Aug. 14.] should be tied down to the prejudices of another race contributing discord and but one fourth? Will Upper Canada go to Quebec four years hence to legislate under French laws and a strange people? Will Frenchmen come willingly to Toronto? Never!—There are no places save Montreal and Quebec, said their oracle Lafontaine, where both races can meet upon an equality. Mahomet had to go to the mountain. Is the travelling system to last forever? Father Gavazzi is soon to return to America. What justice was obtained at Quebec or Montreal when he tested the Union last?

FEBRUARY, 1856.

(Third Winter Month.)

MOON'S PHASES, TORONTO.—☉ New Moon, Feb. 6th, 5h. 19m. morn.; ☽ First Quarter, 12th, 7h. 54m. ev.; ☾ Full Moon, 20th, 4h. 23m. ev.; ☾ Last Quar., 28th, 8h. 54m. ev.

DAYLIGHT begins, 1st, 5h. 39m. a. m., ends 6h. 48m. p. m.; 10th, begins 5h. 29m. a. m., ends 6h. 59m. p. m.; 20th, begins 5h. 14m. a. m., ends 7h. 14m. p. m.; 28th, begins 5h. 2m. a. m., ends 7h. 22m. p. m.

Day Mo	Day Wk	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon's age no'n	Moon So tl Morn	EVENTS.
		h m	h m	h m	days	h m	
1	Fr	7 18 5	10 3	12 24	7	7 35	Feb. 8, 1849. The Com-
2	Sa	7 17 5	11 4	24 25	8	8 32	mons of England
3	Su	7 16 5	13 5	24 26	9	9 33	proclaimed a repub-
4	M	7 15 5	14 6	24 27	10	10 35	lic—not a very pur-
5	Tu	7 13 5	16 6	28 7	11	11 38	one. They voted a
6	W	7 12 5	17 5	34 0	12	12 27	House of Lord-wel-
7	Th	7 11 5	18 7	0 1	13	1 33	less and dangerous,
8	Fr	7 8 5	19 8	27 2	14	2 25	and abolished it.
9	Sa	7 7 5	21 9	31 3	15	3 16	8, 1849. Roman Na-
10	Su	7 6 5	22 10	4 3	16	4 5	tional Assembly
11	M	7 4 5	24 11	5 3	17	5 45	abolish the Pope's
12	Tu	7 3 5	25 12	6 3	18	6 46	temporal power, &
13	W	7 2 5	27 13	7 3	19	7 39	adopt a republic
14	Th	7 1 5	28 14	8 3	20	8 34	free government.
15	Fr	7 0 5	29 15	9 3	21	9 30	13, 1869. William of
16	Sa	6 58 5	31 16	10 3	22	10 24	Orange began his
17	Su	6 56 5	32 17	11 3	23	11 16	reign over Britain.
18	M	6 55 5	33 18	12 3	24	12 11	13, 1837 Sir William
19	Tu	6 53 5	35 19	13 3	25	13 11	Molesworth moves
20	W	6 52 5	36 20	14 3	26	14 10	in the Commons to
21	Th	6 50 5	37 21	15 3	27	15 3	repeal all laws re-
22	Fr	6 49 5	39 22	16 3	28	16 3	quiring a landed
23	Sa	6 47 5	40 23	17 3	29	17 3	property qualifica-
24	Su	6 45 5	42 24	18 3	30	18 3	tion from M.P.s, lost
25	M	6 44 5	43 25	19 3	31	19 3	104 to 133
26	Tu	6 42 5	44 26	20 3	32	20 3	16, 1857 "Turn Bish-
27	W	6 40 5	46 27	21 3	33	21 3	ops and Archb. Lop-
28	Th	6 39 5	47 28	22 3	34	22 3	out of the House of
29	Fr	6 38 5	48 29	23 3	35	23 3	Peers" This motion
				24 3	36	24 3	lost in the Commons
				25 3	37	25 3	92 to 197.
				26 3	38	26 3	25, 1836. The ORANGE
				27 3	39	27 3	INSTITUTION was
				28 3	40	28 3	ordered to be dis-
				29 3	41	29 3	sordered by a resolu-
				30 3	42	30 3	tion of Parliament.
				31 3	43	31 3	The Papist leader-

or pretended repealers were then placed, in Ireland, in the ascendancy taken from the Orangemen.

26, 1848. The French Catholics once more abolish monarchy and proclaim a free republic.

20, 1855. Joseph Hume, M. P., died in his 79th year.

THE REPEALERS.

Altho' I have always been of opinion that a political union with Lower Canada would be productive of much inconvenience, and few advantages, yet I did not hastily agitate for its repeal after being returned to the legislature in 1851. Every day's experience, however, more and more assures me that the "Union," as it is falsely called, cannot and ought not to be a permanent measure. Except from a few hundred persons in Quebec and Montreal, in 1823, I do not remember hearing of petitions from any considerable portion of the people of either Upper or Lower Canada, asking for a Union, up to 1840 when the bill passed; but I recollect a petition from John Powell, Mayor, and 1194 citizens of Toronto, against it.

I find on reference to the life of Lord Metcalfe, that, possessing very good means of information, he wrote from Canada, secretly, to the Colonial Office, in 1843, that "The Union was effected without the consent of Lower Canada, and with the hesitating

NOT PURCHASED CONSENT of Upper Canada.

A PRETENDED UNION.

Our Union is no union at all. We have a separate bar, a separate bench, double sets of all sorts of civil officers—Lower Canada is laid out in Roman Catholic parishes, Upper Canada in townships—Lower Canada has one set of education laws, Upper Canada another—Lower Canada has the Custom of Paris, Upper Canada the Common Law;—England and Wales have two Chief Justices in civil cases, Canada has four! England and Wales have one Attorney-General, and Solicitor General. Canada has to pay two of each. England and Wales pay the priesthood of one creed there, and no more. Canada is compelled to pay half a dozen of creeds. Upper Canada has one law to regulate her town and county municipalities, Lower Canada has another and a very different one. After fourteen years of a pretended Union we have no fireproof public offices for the safety of our records; we cannot agree upon any one spot within our 1600 miles of extent of country whereon to build a seat of legislation—we have a Lower Canada 65 and an Upper Canada 65, in our Assembly, a Lower Canada five and an Upper Canada five in our executive council—a double legislature and a double executive power—and our authorities, such as they are, have proved their love of equity by leaving Upper Canada with their ledgers and journals, and staying twice as long below as here. In 1851 we voted \$40,000 for a government house here. Where is it? At Spencerwood, Quebec, where the cost has been \$300,000. In 1852 we voted \$200,000 more for public buildings here. Is the first stone laid yet? Our laws, our journals, all our records must be in French as well as English. We have double sets of clerks to write everything twice, double sets of printers to print everything twice—a host of translators—and the laziest set of journal printers in the universe.

I opposed the intended dismemberment of Lower Canada, (by robbing her of Montreal,) when our House of Assembly asked for it; I am opposed now to the coercion of a conquered race, (whose church government controlled in Europe, I may have been induced to believe to be injurious to the cause of freedom,) by means of majorities from without. Mr. George Brown always advocated this Union—I have never opposed it. Mr. Brown says [Globe July 10.] "The priest party have used their power, and most assuredly Upper Canadian Reformers will use theirs when they obtain the majority. These are united provinces and must be ruled on the same principles. No member can honestly support one measure for Lower Canada and a directly opposite one for the Upper Province. If we have one legislature we must have one law."

UPPER CANADA ALWAYS AGAINST THE UNION.

Language would fail me to express sufficient abhorrence of a system so deceptive. On the American continent where can we find the like? Will it attach men of sense, who look to the future, to a Union like ours? Believe it who can. I will not. But it may be said that Upper Canada gave a qualified consent to the Union. She never did. No election took place after 1836; the legislature then chosen legally expired soon after the demise of the Crown, but voted itself into a new state of existence. How was it chosen? "In a number of instances," says her majesty's lord high commissioner, "the elections were carried by the unscrupulous exercise of the influence of the government, and by a display of violence on the part of the Tories, who were emboldened by the countenance afforded to them by the authorities. Patents for persons who were entitled to grants, but had not taken them out, were sent down to the polling places, to be given to the individuals entitled to them, if they were disposed to vote for the government candidate. The circumstances under

"which they [the members] were elected, were such as to render them peculiarly objects of suspicion and reproach, to a number of their countrymen."

Mr. Hume affirmed in parliament in 1838, that it was a fraud on the part of the government to continue this Assembly after the Queen had sent down Her Commissioner's Report. So it was. Yet did the notorious Lord John Russell and his unprincipled colleagues continue it till 1840, and used its pretended bribed votes as a popular warrant for the present Union!

Was the vote of a majority of these persons in 1839, under all the influence which Lord Sydenham could bring to bear upon them, the assent of Upper Canada to be tied to the bundle of prejudices which now paralyzes much of her industry and thwarts her useful legislation? And if it was, have the conditions been fulfilled?

MARCH, 1856.

(First Spring Month.)

MOON'S PHASES, TORONTO.—☉ New Moon, Mar. 6, 3h. 22m. ev.; ☾ First Quarter, 13th, 9h. 19m. morn.; ☉ Full Moon, 22d, 10h. 47m. morn.; ☾ Last Quarter, 29th, 9h. 14m. morn.

DAYLIGHT begins March 1st, 5h. 9m. a. m., ends 7h. 17m. p. m.; 10th, begins 4h. 47m. a. m., ends 7h. 36m. p. m.; 20th, begins 4h. 26m. a. m., ends 7h. 49m. p. m.; 30th, begins 4h. 7m. a. m., ends, 8h. 2m. p. m.

Day Mo	Day Wk	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon's age noon	Moon South Morn.
		<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>days</i>	<i>h m</i>
1	Sa	6 37.5	48 3	5 24.3	7	16
2	Su	6 35.5	49 4	25.3	8	10
3	M	6 33.5	51 4	56 26.3	9	17
4	Tu	6 32.5	52 5	39 27.3	10	17
5	We	6 30.5	53 6	11 28.3	11	15
6	Th	6 28.5	55	29.3	ev.	9
7	Fr	6 26.5	56 7	15 0.9	1	2
8	Sa	6 25.5	57 8	33 1.9	1	53
9	Su	6 23.5	59	52 2.9	2	44
10	M	6 21.6	01 10	3.9	3	37
11	Tu	6 19.6	1 Morn	4.9	4	32
12	We	6 17.6	2	27 5.9	5	28
13	Th	6 16.6	3	1 37 6.9	6	24
14	Fr	6 14.6	4	2 40 7.9	7	20
15	Sa	6 12.6	6	3 33 8.9	8	13
16	Su	6 10.6	7	4 1 9.9	9	3
17	M	5 43.6	8	4 49 10.9	9	49
18	Tu	5 41.6	8	5 16 11.9	10	33
19	We	5 39.6	10	5 38 12.9	11	44
20	Th	5 36.6	11	5 58 13.9	11	53
21	Fr	5 36.6	12	6 16 14.9	Morn	
22	Sa	5 36.6	16 14	Rises 15 9	0	32
23	Su	5 59.6	15 8	25 16 9	1	11
24	M	5 57.6	16 9	30 17.9	1	52
25	Tu	5 55.6	17 10	38 18.9	2	35
26	We	5 54.6	19 11	55 19 9	3	33
27	Th	5 52.6	20 Morn	20.9	4	13
28	Fr	5 50.6	21	53 21.9	5	7
29	Sa	5 48.6	22	1 55 22.9	6	5
30	Su	5 46.6	23	2 50 23.9	7	4
31	M	5 45.6	25	3 32 24.9	8	2

March 23, 1851. *The habeas corpus* act, and the right to trial by jury, suspended throughout Great Britain for eight years to this day.

26, 1778. The first company of the Irish Volunteers formed. They agreed to receive no pay from government, and to take no military oath from it. They demanded reform in parliament, but their leaders desired to keep in political slavery three-fourths of their countrymen.

29, 1833. The "Reform" Ministry so called, passed a law a Parliament to coerce and further enslave the Irish people

because they were in-isting upon the attainment of equal rights with the English, and a real reform, to remove their cruel and grievous burthens.

29, 1833. Chief Justice Robinson sentences LOUNT AND MATTHEWS to the Scaffold, and afterwards refuses to agree to delay their execution. R. was L.'s personal and political opponent. He referred A-thur to a secret and vindictive report by Hagerman, preferring charges of which these two good men knew nothing.

30, 1793. Ireland proclaimed in a state of REBELLION to the king. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, commander-in-chief, was instructed to direct the armed soldiery to act without any order from a magistrate. He retired from his post in abhorrence of the savage cruelties everywhere practised.

Has Lower-Canada Helped Us?

I deny that any part of the prosperity we enjoy in Upper Canada is owing to the Union. We were in excellent credit in Europe before 1837, but there was no check upon the expenditures of money, whether raised at home or borrowed abroad, and while the taxation upon our imports from all other countries was made so high as to be, in the main, prohibitory, and a free transit for Canadian imports and exports was refused thro' the United States, the tariff on British manufactures at Quebec was but 2½ per cent., of the proceeds of which Upper Canada got only one-third, tho' well entitled to half, if the habits of our population and that of Lower Canada had been duly considered. When our banks ceased to pay cash for their notes all over North America, and the value of our staples fell in every market, how could we be otherwise than embarrassed? We sought to discuss, by Commissioners of our choice, matters of mutual interest with Lower Canada, such as the tariff and the St. Lawrence navigation, but the Legislative Councils, as ordered by England, steadily nullified all our efforts.

In 1836, (Public Accounts, No. 11,) the whole of the revenue collected on imports from abroad during the nine months to 1st of October, at Toronto, Kingston, Stanley and all the other U. C. ports of entry, was £8714, of which about 25 per cent, or £2228, was retained by the collectors as their expenses of collection. £2331 were the gross returns from Toronto, or at the rate of £5800 in two years. Mark the difference now. In the last two years, 1853, and 1854, £328,614 were collected at Toronto, or fifty six times as much.

At Burlington, the port of Hamilton, in 1836, the proceeds of customs duties were under £700: in 1854, they were over £169,122, or two hundred and forty times as much!

I do not see how our Lower Canada connexion has helped us to this vast increase of wealth, but I can very clearly perceive that her phalanx of political cormorants are ready enough to vote the money out of our farmers' pockets into their own; nor would four to six additional Upper Canada Assemblymen prevent future log-rolling, even if you could get a representation by population majority clear thro', followed by such a census as the morality of the Saguenay and Kamouraska returns of voters for 1854 might indicate.

THE QUORUM FRAUD.

Before 1837, the legislative houses of Canada determined the quorum by their rules, and our quorum here, in Assembly, with but 400,000 people, was higher than England has since fixed it, for a house of 130 paid members and two millions of people. The Lower Canada Assembly, too, fixed their quorum at 42, in a house of 84 members, while it is now 20 in a house of 130, and the province dare not even attempt to increase it!

The Acts of the united legislature are consequently, in many cases of the highest importance, the work of but a few. Ten votes at midnight, whether record-

ed or given in silence, may bind the country in a matter suddenly brought up by any one of five officials who take three days in every six to put forward whatever may be on the notice paper—any one of a hundred items—none expecting it, and members tired out and absent.

APRIL, 1856.

(Second Spring Month.)

MOON'S PHASES TORONTO.—☉ New Moon, April 5th, 0h. 35m. morn.; ☾ First Quarter, 11th, 11h. 35m. ev.; ☽ Full Moon, 20th, 3h. 56m. mo.; ☾ Last Quarter, 27th, 6h. 9m. ev.

DAYLIGHT begins April 1st, 4h. 1m. a. m., ends 8h. 0m. p. m.; 10th, begins 3h. 42m. a. m., ends 8h. 20m. p. m.; 20th, begins 2h. 32m. a. m., ends 8h. 36m. p. m.; 30th, begins 3h. 0m. a. m., ends 8h. 54m. p. m.

Day No.	Day wk.	Sun rises	Sun Sets	Moon rises	Moon's age	Moon south	Moon Morn
1	Tu	5 41	6 27	4 18	25.9	8	59
2	We	5 39	6 28	4 37	26.9	9	53
3	Th	5 37	6 29	4 55	27.9	10	46
4	Fr	5 36	6 30	5 13	28.9	11	37
5	Sa	5 34	6 32	5 23	0.5	1	29
6	Su	5 32	6 33	5 43	1.5	1	22
7	Mo	5 30	6 34	6 03	2.5	2	17
8	Tu	5 28	6 36	6 18	3.5	3	14
9	We	5 26	6 37	6 33	4.5	4	13
10	Th	5 24	6 38	6 45	5.5	5	11
11	Fr	5 23	6 39	6 57	6.5	6	7
12	Sa	5 21	6 40	7 14	7.5	6	59
13	Su	5 19	6 42	7 31	8.5	7	47
14	Mo	5 18	6 43	7 52	9.5	8	31
15	Tu	5 16	6 44	8 10	10.5	9	13
16	We	5 14	6 45	8 31	11.5	9	52
17	Th	5 12	6 47	8 52	12.5	10	31
18	Fr	5 11	6 48	9 13	13.5	11	10
19	Sa	5 9	6 49	9 34	14.5	11	51
20	Su	5 7	6 50	9 55	15.5	Morn	
21	Mo	5 6	6 51	10 16	16.5	0	34
22	Tu	5 4	6 53	10 36	17.5	1	20
23	We	5 3	6 54	10 46	18.5	2	9
24	Th	5 1	6 55	10 49	19.5	3	3
25	Fr	5 5	6 56	Morn	20.5	3	59
26	Sa	4 56	57	45	21.5	4	57
27	Su	4 56	59	1	22.5	5	54
28	Mo	4 55	0	2	23.5	6	50
29	Tu	4 53	1	2	24.5	7	43
30	We	4 52	2	3	25.5	8	34

Scotia Legislature, demanding an executive council removable when unable to command the public confidence, a legislative council by popular election, and the control of the revenue to be in the Assembly. *Ayes* 38, *nays* 4.

13, 1797. The channel fleet at Portsmouth, MUTINY; their wages had not been raised since 1666; the officers took almost the whole prize money; their food was mean, often unwholesome, to the advantage of favored contractors; they were treated like dogs by tyrannical upstarts of officers, and often all but starved; wounded seamen had their pay stopped but were not discharged. The authorities sowed dissension among them, coaxed them into submission again, did as little as possible for them, and put to death some of their bravest leaders.

14, 1712. PATRONAGE.—A London made law wrests from the Scottish people the choice of their presbyterian clergy, and vests it, in spite of their remonstrances, in certain favored peers and gentlemen, as the patrons. In like manner, the British authorities now, are endeavoring to convert the Irish Roman Catholic Clergy into a police to keep the Irish divided, by pensioning the priests out of the public revenues.

16, 1746. Battle of CULLODEN, Scotland, followed by many cruel barbarous proceedings, on the part of the Duke of Cumberland, brother of the king, against the friends of Charles Stuart. The victorious party, however, have never

vexed the papists or catholics of Scotland by instituting processions, tunes, and party toasts, in commemoration of Culloden. The songs, airs, toasts, &c., are chiefly in favor of the fallen.

17, 1530. Protest against Popery by Lutheran Princes and Cities—protestantism originated.

24, 1696. The Scottish Parliament provide by law for endowing PARISH SCHOOLS wherein the whole people might be educated. This wise enactment has produced incalculable benefits to Scotland, Scotsmen, and others through them.

25, 1599. Oliver Cromwell born.

29, 1790. Free Trade in Corn in France.

30, 1790. Juries given to the people for their protection in France.

Brown on Popery.

"Separate the two provinces," says the *Globe*, June 28, "and you at once build up a thoroughly Roman Catholic State, and place all the Protestants of Lower Canada in hopeless subjection to 'the spirit of popery.' Is this true? Was there ever known a solitary case of persecution by the Lower Canadians till the Whigs lavished wealth and power upon their priesthood, which Papineau had successfully till then prevented? Can their priests, thro' the Union of High Church and Mother Church, dictate even our school laws, against our will, aided by a Roman Catholic majority of the joint population; and will they be more powerful when, after separation they cannot do this? I confess I do not see it."

Man is a quarrelsome animal. Two races, two sets of laws, two contending faiths, urged on by rival priesthoods, two languages, a poor country and a rich, with an unwieldy territory, would defeat Solomon to manage, could we recast his wisdom. Look once more at the picture Brown has drawn [*Globe*, Aug. 15].—Would a few more such Assemblymen as Upper Canada has supplied—Nileses, Cooks, Smiths, Chisholms, MacNabs, Camerons, Clarkes, Dalys, Goulds, Macbeths, Mathesons, Murneys, Powells, Roblins, Rosses, Southwicks and Stevensons, realize the *Globe's* vision? Men like me who have struggled for nearly 40 years, may well doubt it.

"Is the entire separation of Church and State, [says the *Globe*,] and the discontinuance of all endowments from the public chest for sectarian purposes, one of the prohibitions to Union? If this is the fatal demand let us know it? Almost every cause of variance between Upper and Lower Canada, in our opinion, springs from this demand by the Upper Canada Reformers."

HOW AS TO THE FUTURE?

How could we collect a revenue, say some? How do we now collect a revenue, ample beyond the hopes of the most sanguine, on articles coming from or passing through the United States? How shall we export our produce, say others—the French will hold the keys of the St. Lawrence? Has England power to make a treaty, giving the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the American, and no power to secure it to the Upper Canadian? It is also objected. How could we divide the debt? Let each province shoulder the half of it, of course: surely since her model statesmen are unanimous in demanding half the cabinet and half the legislature, and most of the revenue, they ought to assume half the obligations. Every year the debt will get heavier, and not to our profit neither. If reciprocity in wheat and lumber sent off is good, so is it in tea, coffee, &c. received. The more we borrow unprofitably the longer shall we be in getting rid of taxes which no American is required to pay. The *Paris Star* is afraid that the priesthood would convert Canada East into another Mexico, if our members were not there. Far more sternly were their encroachments opposed under the old regime, than they have been since the Union. Wisely did Mr. Pitt express his fears in 1791, that if the ancient inhabitants and the settlers seeking

English laws, were placed in one Assembly there would be religious animosity, a war of races. How was it in 1849? What have we not seen in the last and present parliaments? Even Mr. Hincks was compelled to remind Mr. Drummond that the Union was by no means a settled question. Why? The *Hastings Chronicle* tells us—"Unless a Ministry will allow them [the Lower Canadians,] to rob us they will not support them."

If, Mr. Papineau, correctly affirmed in 1849, there could be no security for the institutions, religion, laws, and language of Lower Canada, so long as they were at the mercy of another population of different manners, what security have we now, as legislated for by French Catholics, eager for the supremacy of their church, their creed, and their peculiar institutions?

MAY, 1856.

(Third Spring Month.)

MOON'S PHASES, TORONTO.—☉ New Moon, May 4th, 9h. 25m. morn.; ☽ First Quarter 11th, 3h. 28m. ev.; ☾ Full Moon 19th, 6h. 39m. ev.; ☽ Last Quarter 27th, 0h. 16m. morn.

DAYLIGHT begins May 1st, 2h. 57m. a. m., ends 5h. 54m. p. m.; 10th, begins 2h. 40m. a. m., ends 9h. 12m. p. m.; 20th, begins 2h. 22m. a. m., ends 9h. 30m. p. m.; 30th, begins 1h. 8m. a. m., ends 9h. 48m. p. m.

Day Mo	Day Wk	Rises	Runs	Moons	Moons	May 1, 1707. The
				Rises	age noon	Union between Eng-
						land and Scotland be-
						came law.
1	Th	4 507	4	3 25	26.5	4
2	Fr	4 497	5	3 48	27.5	10 24
3	Sa	4 477	6	4 12	28.5	11 6
4	Su	4 467	7	Sets.	0.1	12 0
5	M	4 457	8	8 53	1	Ev 57
6	Tu	4 437	9	10 7	2.1	1 56
7	W	4 427	11	11 12	3.1	2 56
8	Th	4 417	12	Morn	4.1	3 54
9	Fr	4 397	13	6 51	4 30	
10	Sa	4 387	14	48 61	5 40	
11	Su	4 377	16	1 22	7.1	6 27
12	M	4 367	17	1 47	8.1	7 10
13	Tu	4 357	18	2 9	9.1	7 50
14	W	4 347	19	2 28	10.1	8 29
15	Th	4 337	20	2 44	11.1	9 8
16	Fr	4 317	21	3 2	12.1	9 48
17	Sa	4 307	22	3 20	13.1	10 30
18	Su	4 297	23	3 41	14.1	11 15
19	M	4 287	24	Rises	15.1	Morn
20	Tu	4 277	25	8 35	16.1	0 4
21	W	4 267	26	9 43	17.1	0 57
22	Th	4 257	27	10 41	18.1	1 4
23	Fr	4 257	28	11 31	19.1	2 52
24	Sa	4 247	29	Morn	20.1	3 50
25	Su	4 237	30	9 21.1	4 46	
26	M	4 227	31	41 22.1	5 39	
27	Tu	4 217	32	1 6 23.1	6 29	
28	W	4 217	33	1 30	24.1	7 18
29	Th	4 207	34	1 51	25.1	8 6
30	Fr	4 207	35	2 14	26.1	8 56
31	Sa	4 197	36	2 39	27.1	9 47

her of days, and the king was deprived of the power of pardoning any of them, if by a certain day they did not prove their innocence! Their offence was in having favored the opposition king, William, or they were suspected of having so done. King James began a bank, issued worthless coin, and compelled folks to take it.

18, 1782 British Parliament acknowledge Ireland's Legislative Independence—from a sense of fear, not of justice.

21, 1801. First Railway Act passed in England.

29, 1600 Charles II. a very worthless character, restored to the crown of England.

CAUSES OF THE UNION.

The Old Lower Canadians got a free constitution in 1791, guaranteeing their laws and institutions. They did nothing to merit after disfranchisement. The Union was never submitted to them. It was forced upon them. Governor Sydenham and Lord John Russell forced on the Union. The former gave reasons in a message to the U.C. Assembly, Dec. 7, 1839: he said: "Within this Province the Finances are deranged—public improvements are suspended—private enterprise is checked—the tide of emigration, so essential to the prosperity of the country—and to British connection, has ceased to flow—while, by many, the general system of Government is declared to be unsatisfactory." He recommended equal representation, not by population but by provinces, which the legislature such as it was rejected, as did the Lower Canadians by every means in their power. Their Assembly had met in 1836, and by a vote of 61 to 3 had said to Lord Gosford, "our labours have been rendered abortive in consequence of the systematic rejection by the legislative council of all the projects of law calculated to remedy the past, to protect the people for the future, to enlighten them and advance their moral welfare, to improve their social and physical condition, and to entrust them with those powers and influences in the constitution, the administration of laws, and the management of their local affairs to which they are entitled and which are guaranteed to them by the very principles of government."

Their money was taken from the public chest, \$560,000, to pay double salaries and pensions to persons in whom they had no confidence; and when a portion of them forcibly resisted, a new tribunal was created, which even England did not dare to trust; but by an act of violence in LONDON, a sum \$310,000 equal to about half the then net revenue of the province, was voted in Europe, annually and permanently, out of the people's money here, as a civil list. Why should freemen defend such conduct? It lost to our forefathers the United States.

Who wants the Union!

Mr. Papineau was never contradicted in the deductions he made from facts before the united legislature, as stated in his letter to the electors of St. Maurice, in December, 1847, "that in Lower-Canada the proportion of those opposed to that scheme was as nine to one. The act" says he "was nevertheless imposed upon as by coercion." Lord John Russell, who caused the Union act to be passed, "had no intention of giving us a better government than that which he suppressed."

He might have added, that on Feb. 12, 1837, a law to prevent frauds in the elections was annulled from England, after it had been two years on the Lower Canada statute book.

Mr. Brown well knows that the Union Act is unpopular in Upper Canada. The gross misconduct of the government, and his exposures thereof, have done much to perpetuate that feeling. He says [*Globe*, July 10] "the prevalent feeling is, that the French priest party has thrown the gauntlet in Upper Canada, and are determined to use all the advantages of their position to force measures and principles upon the Upper Canadian people which they abhor. All eyes are turned to discover the means of counteracting these efforts. It is useless to deny that the proposal to dissolve the union is very popular. WE VERILY BELIEVE THAT IF THE POINT WAS SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE OF UPPER CANADA TO-DAY, A MAJORITY WOULD DECIDE IN FAVOR OF A DISSOLUTION."

MESSAGE.—[Latin, *missum*.]—Any communication sent from one person to another.

JUNE, 1856.

(First Summer Month.)

MOON'S PHASES, TORONTO.—☉ New Moon, June 2nd, 6h. 23m. ev.; ☽ First Quarter, 10th, 8h. 33m. morn.; ☾ Full Moon, 18th, 6h. 34m. mo.; ☽ Last Quarter, 25th, 5h. 0m. morn.

DAYLIGHT begins June 1st, 2h. 5m. a. m., ends 9h. 50m. p. m.; 10th, begins 1h. 57m. a. m., ends 10h. 1m. p. m.; 20th, begins 1h. 55m. a. m., ends 10h. 7m. p. m.; 30th, begins 2h. 0m. a. m., ends 10h. 6m. p. m.

Day Mo.	Day Wk.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.	Moon's age noon.	Moon sou Mor	
		h m	h m	h m	days h m	h m	
1	Su	4 18	7 37	3 7	0.1	10 41	June 1, 1789. The National Assembly of France abolish tythes, and declare the vast possessions of the Church of Rome to be national estate for the public use.
2	M	4 18	7 37	Sets.	29.1	11 39	1, 1774. British act to block up Boston Harbor took effect. In Philadelphia many towers were shut, the churches were opened and Aikin, Duffield, &c., preached suitable discourses.
3	Tu	4 17	7 38	8 54	0.7	Ev 39	1, 1833. William J. Duane, Sec. of the U. S. Treasury.
4	W	4 17	7 39	9 54	1.7	1 39	5, 1791. French decree wresting from the king the power of pardoning criminals.
5	Th	4 17	7 40	10 44	2.7	2 37	7, 1832. English Reform Bill passed.
6	Fr	4 16	7 41	11 20	3.7	3 31	10, 1800. Pope Pius communicates and believes over to Satan Napoleon Bonaparte; he afterwards came from Rome to crown him emperor!
7	Sa	4 16	7 41	11 49	4.7	4 20	14, 1777. The American FLAG changed to 13 stripes, red and white, and 13 stars in a blue field.
8	Su	4 17	7 42	Morn.	5.7	5 5	14, 1645. Battle of Naseby. Cromwell
9	M	4 16	7 42	13	6.7	5 46	
10	Tu	4 15	7 43	32	7.7	6 25	
11	W	4 15	7 43	51	8.7	7 4	
12	Th	4 15	7 44	1	9.7	7 44	
13	Fr	4 15	7 44	1 25	10.7	8 25	
14	Sa	4 15	7 45	1 44	1.7	9 9	
15	Su	4 15	7 46	2 6	12.7	9 56	
16	M	4 15	7 46	2 33	13.7	10 48	
17	Tu	4 15	7 46	Rises	14.7	11 44	
18	W	4 15	7 47	8 33	15.7	Morn.	
19	Th	4 15	7 47	9 26	16.7	0 43	
20	Fr	4 15	7 47	0 8	17.7	1 43	
21	Sa	4 15	7 48	0 44	18.7	2 40	
22	Su	4 16	7 48	1 10	19.7	3 35	
23	M	4 16	7 48	1 24	20.7	4 27	
24	Tu	4 16	7 48	1 56	21.7	5 16	
25	W	4 16	7 48	Morn.	22.7	6 4	
26	Th	4 17	7 48	18	23.7	6 52	
27	Fr	4 17	7 48	41	24.7	7 41	
28	Sa	4 18	7 48	1 7	25.7	8 33	
29	Su	4 18	7 48	1 41	26.7	9 28	
30	M	4 19	7 48	2 20	27.7	10 26	

defeats Charles I.

15, 1775. WASHINGTON elected by ballot of Congress, unanimously, commander-in-chief of the army of independence.

15, 1810. Wm. COBBETT convicted of libel in the court of King's Bench, London, and fined \$5000, and two years in gaol. He had complained that German mercenaries were employed to flor English militiamen.

18, 1835. Wm Cobbett died.

18, 1812. War declared by United States against Britain.

20, 1763. Theobald Wolfe Tone born.

21, 1798. Battle of VINEGAR HILL—defeat of the United Irish. Father John Murphy, of Boolavogue, Wexford, fought with great bravery, and was taken soon a ter, carried to Sir James Duff's head quarters, with a rope tied about his neck; he was whipped, buffeted, hanged; his head was cut off, his body exposed and then burnt! His aid-de-camp, Father John Murphy, also fell fighting, near Cove's Bridge; and Father Michael MURPHY, led his flock to battle, headed a column of the Irish at the battle of Arklow, and fell by a cannon shot while waving in his hand an elegant standard inscribed "Liberty or Death." Fathers John and Michael Murphy preached zealously against French republicanism and the conferred at Irish, fill the tories burnt their chapels, and made bonfires of their books and chapel furniture, they then joined the insurrection, with their parishioners. In Carlow and Wexford, the adherents of Geo. III. burned 35 Catholic houses of worship. Father Michael Murphy was cut off at 35; the loyalists greased their boots with his fat, (says Gordon,) and finally burnt his remains. What times! The defenders of the Gavazzi riots should reflect on these facts, and let protestant houses of worship alone.

25, 1314. Battle of BANNOCKBURN. The English authorities had invaded and conquered all Scotland except the

highlands, and cruelly murdered Sir William Wallace, the Scottish General, when the Scotch resolved to be free or die in the attempt, met the English power at Bannockburn, and, led by Robert Bruce, after a bloody struggle, recovered their country. This battle gave occasion for Burns' ballad of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled!"

30, 1685. Earl of Argyre, a friend to freedom, beheaded by the Stuarts.

The French prevent good laws here.

When I moved in 1851 to give equity powers to the Common Law Courts of Upper Canada, the Upper Canada members voted yea—ten to one almost—but the Frenchmen in a purely western question nullified our votes; they did the same in 1853, on the very same motion at Quebec.

They forced through the Assembly last May a bill handed by a papist Bishop to a papist Receiver General, framed to give an Italian, the Pope, and his political system, a power in the religious instruction of youth here, which is refused to every protestant sect—this they did in the face of an Upper Canada adverse majority, cunningly reserving their measure till most of the western members had left Quebec. Where is our remedy? When Mr. Brown moved last Dec. 5, to do away all legal recognition of the numerous sectarian holidays which consume a great part of the session in United Canada Parliaments, but were never kept here before the Union, how many yeas were there? From Upper Canada 11. From Lower Canada not one. The sham liberals there can speak out in private, but when voting they stand in proper awe of his holiness the Pope.

The Church and State system of England, united as it is with that of Rome, upholds the coalition now in office; and on the 2nd of April last Mr. Brown moved to abolish the Rectories so unjustly forced on us 18 years since. An Upper Canada majority of six went cheerfully with him, but a Lower Canada majority of more than six nullified the Upper Canada vote upon a purely Upper Canada question, at the bidding of Mr. John Hilliard Cameron.

What Upholds our Credit.

Instead of a Union between two races far apart, and differing in laws, language, manners, everything almost, England should have given us the fair, free use of the Constitution of ninety-one, and the same to our brethren below. Instead of which the whole end and aim of government below was to create and uphold an official faction to thwart the Canadians, who had shown no disposition to pamper their priest-hood, to stult their youth of education, or to be intolerant toward protestants—and its chief object since has been to rule by, for, thro' and with the paid or privileged priesthoods of Rome, England, and Scotland, and the most purchasable of our own trading politicians. Here, before 1840, trial by jury was entirely at the mercy of the authorities thro' Sheriff's removable at pleasure—legislative elections knew nothing of votes by the townships—municipal rule by towns and counties was equally unknown.

Some say that public credit here is helped by the Union. This is not the case. Credit is founded upon property—upon the ability to repay. Upper Canada, able to export wheat, flour, lumber, ashes, and other staples, in a year, of the value of twelve to fourteen million dollars, with the river St. Lawrence, the Erie, the New York Central, and many other railroads, and the Erie Canal, as her highways to a market or to the ocean, has no need to waste her means upon Lower Canada, which requires 300,000 barrels of flour yearly, over what she raises, to maintain her people; has few valuable exports, few important manufactures, an uninviting climate, and speaks a language and adheres to a religion differing from the faith of the great body of enterprising immigrants—for of native Frenchmen next to none choose Canada as their children's home.

JULY, 1856.

(Second Summer Month.)

MOON'S PHASES, TORONTO.—☉ New Moon, July 2nd, 4h, 13m. morn.; ☾ First Quarter, 10th, 2h. 5m. morn.; ☽ Full Moon, 17th, 4h. 14m. ev.; ☾ Last Quarter, 24th, 9h. 45m. morn. ☉ New Moon, 31st, 2h. 51m. even.

DAYLIGHT begins July 1st, 2h. 1m a. m., ends 10h. 6m. p. m.; 10th, begins 2h. 14m. a. m., ends 9h. 56m. p. m.; 20th, begins 2h. 28m. a. m., ends 9h. 44m. p. m.; 30th, begins 2h. 46m. a. m., ends 9h. 26m. p. m.

Day No.	Day Wk	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Sets.	Moon's age noon	Moon's south Morn
1	Tu	4 19 7	48	Sets.	28.7	11 26
2	W	4 20 7	48	8 33	0.3	Ev 24
3	Th	4 20 7	47	9 16	1.3	1 20
4	Fr	4 21 7	47	9 48	2.3	2 11
5	Sa	4 22 7	47	10 15	3.3	2 58
6	Su	4 22 7	46	10 35	4.3	3 41
7	M	4 23 7	46	10 54	5.4	4 22
8	Tu	4 24 7	46	11 12	6.3	5 1
9	W	4 25 7	45	11 29	7.3	5 40
10	Th	4 25 7	45	11 47	8.3	6 20
11	Fr	4 26 7	44	Morn	9.3	7 2
12	Sa	4 27 7	44	8 10.3	7 47	
13	Su	4 28 7	43	33	11.3	8 37
14	M	4 29 7	43	1 5	12.3	9 31
15	Tu	4 30 7	41	1 45	13.3	10 29
16	W	4 30 7	41	2 40	14.3	11 29
17	Th	4 31 7	40	Rises	15.3	Morn
18	Fr	4 32 7	39	8 42	16.3	0 29
19	Sa	4 33 7	39	9 12	17.3	1 27
20	Su	4 34 7	38	9 37	18.3	2 21
21	M	4 35 7	37	10 0	19.3	3 12
22	Tu	4 36 7	36	10 22	20.3	4 1
23	W	4 37 7	35	10 44	21.3	4 49
24	Th	4 38 7	34	11 10	22.3	5 38
25	Fr	4 39 7	33	11 41	23.3	6 29
26	Sa	4 40 7	32	Morn	24.3	7 23
27	Su	4 41 7	31	17	25.3	8 19
28	M	4 43 7	30	1 4	26.3	9 17
29	Tu	4 44 7	28	2 0	27.3	10 15
30	W	4 45 7	27	3 2	28.3	11 11
31	Th	4 46 7	26	Sets.	29.3	Ev. 3

famous authors.

4, 1801. St Domingo, a French colony of blacks, proclaims independence, and elects L'OUVERTURE as its chief. He was probably poisoned in France.

4, 1826. On this, the 50th Anniversary of the day in which, half a century previous, JEFFERSON and ADAMS had signed the Declaration of Independence, these patriots died, as did President MONROE, on same day, in 1831.

4, 1838. Mayor Nelson and Commissioners Bouchette fall from Quebec, with Dr. Masson, M. P., and other friends of liberty, exiles, to Bermuda: with Messrs. Cartier, Tache, Lafontaine, Drummond, &c., they have since united with their old per-secutors, against their ancient comrades!

4, 1849. Our Ally Bonaparte dissolves the Roman free Assembly, and sets up the Pope again, at bayonet's point.

8, 1776. The Jesuits banished France.

8, 1776. Monday. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE read to the citizens of Philadelphia, the first time, at eleven, A. M. in the State House yard, by Colonel John NIXON, a soldier of the revolution, a son of Robert Nixon of Wexford, Ireland. The people gave three loud huzzas. "Fine star light night" says Chris. Marshall! pleasant evening; bonfires, ringing of bells, with other demonstrations of joy upon the unanimity of the Declaration," which was prepared for publication by C. Thomson, an Irishman, proclaimed by NIXON, an Irishman's son, voted for by Irishmen, fought for by them, and first printed and published by Mayor John Dunlap, an Irish printer from Tyrone, publisher of the first daily newspaper that ever appeared in America.

10, 1447. Columbus born.—1509,

1644, Archbishop Laud beheaded.

14, 1789. The French revolt against crowned and mitred tyranny, and demolish the Bastille.

21, 1683. Lord W. Russell beheaded—1706, The British Union.—1796, Robert Burns died.

24, 1803. Du'lin Insurrection under Robert Emmet.

24, Bolivar born.

27. French Revolution of 1830.

28, 1840. Great Earl of Durham, Canada's pacificator, died.

We want no Union of the Colonies.

I clipped the following paragraph from the *Globe* in June last, and agree in Mr. Brown's views.

"The Union must either be Legislative or Federal. If legislative, like the present, a large addition truly will be made to the Protestant population; but there will be, at the same time, a large addition to local rivalries and jealousies; and the French Canadians, standing in the centre in a compact body, will rule more firmly than ever. Moreover, the result of this change would be, that instead of one sucker fastened on the rich upper of Upper Canada, there would be three or perhaps four; a compact of the less advanced sections of the country; for the expenditure of public money on local objects, not at all useful to the West, would soon be struck up and carried into operation. But, says some Unionist, why not have a federal union, and let each province have its own local works? What, then, would be the use of the union? What duties would devolve on the Federal Government—what powers on the Local Legislature? If each state is to manage its own finances, its own public works, and its own legislation—protection in time of war, and diplomacy in time of peace, being in the hands of the Imperial Government—what remains for the Federal Government?"

A. Fraud by a British Government.

The question here occurs, What had Upper or Lower Canada done that a Union should have been forced upon them? England chose her own umpire (Lord Durham)—his report, published by the Queen's command, and indeed his whole correspondence, blames the Colonial office for inviting settlers in 1790, giving a people on this side the ocean a free constitution, and then nullifying its operation by means of a nominal legislative council comprized of pct officials, and an executive council which Sir James Kempt admitted in evidence before a Committee of the Commons, he had never consulted. Surely this was no valid excuse to the British Cabinet for seizing the public treasure contrary to law, and then suspending the constitution of 1791, with a view to its abolition in 1840!

Bid Lower Canada Pay our Debt.

It is asserted in Lower Canada that the Union being forced upon them in 1840, their superabundant wealth paid our debts.

This is not true.

We had opened the Welland and Burlington Canals, expended much money upon roads and bridges, improved in part the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and several harbours, and thus got into debt, partly for their advantage.

At the Union, Lower Canada, which had made few, if any, useful public improvements, had no money to give us; her means had been expended without her consent, and she had had but little. Her net revenue in 1833 (see Christie's History) was £162,399; in 1834, £22,133; in 1839, £125,617. What could she spare to us, or save out of such a petty income—far less than we now collect yearly at the then village of Hamilton? Absolutely nothing.

Our debt of a million, and hers of £100,000, were severally charged to the United Province—which was speedily enabled to increase its revenue by increasing its tariff, which the wise statesmen of

Lower Canada had refused to increase, because, in the teeth of their liberal constitution, they were powerless with the executive, and the more money they raised the more corrupt influence had the ruling faction to the people's loss.

As the old debentures became due they were paid by new loans which have not yet been liquidated.

AUGUST, 1856.

(Third Summer Month.)

MOON'S PHASES, TORONTO.—☉ First Quarter, August 8th, 7 5 ev.; ☉ Full Moon, 16th, 0 38 morn.; ☉ Last Quarter, 22nd, 3 50 ev.; ☉ New Moon, 31st, 5 57 morn.

DAYLIGHT begins, August 1st, 2 49 a. m., ends 9 23 p. m.; 10th, begins 3 6 a. m., ends 9 4 p. m.; 20th, begins 3 32 a. m., ends 8 43 p. m.; 30th, begins 3 42 a. m., ends 8 19 p. m.

Day No.	Day wk.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Moon's age noon.	Moon south Morn.	Aug. 4, 1789.
1	Fr	4 47	7 25	8 16	0.8	0 52	Abolition of the feudal system and of all aristocratic privileges, by the French National Assembly, serfdom, seigniorial jurisdiction the sale of public offices, the exclusive right to hunt; also its decree admitting all citizens as candidates for all civil and military employments, for equality of taxation, and redemption of tithes.
2	Sa	4 48	7 24	8 39	1.8	1 35	6, 1841. Wm. Smith O'Brien, an Orangeman, arrested for attempting to free Ireland from an aristocratic unsympathising rule; afterwards transported; still exiled.
3	Su	4 49	7 22	8 52	2.8	2 15	8, 1815. Marshal Ney shot, by order of D. of Wellington, &c.
4	Mo	4 50	7 21	9 16	3.8	2 58	13, 1849. Hungarian army (25,000) surrendered to Russians.
5	Tu	4 51	7 20	9 33	4.8	3 37	14, 1437. Printing, the precursor of political freedom to man, invented in Germany.
6	W	4 53	7 19	9 51	5.8	4 16	16, 1819. Peterloo Massacre: 10,000 English people met to resolve in favor of reform, but were trampled down and
7	Th	4 54	7 17	10 10	6.8	4 56	
8	Fr	4 55	7 16	10 31	7.8	5 40	
9	Sa	4 56	7 14	11 1	8.8	6 27	
10	Su	4 57	7 13	11 37	9.8	7 18	
11	Mo	4 58	7 12	12 00	10.8	8 14	
12	Tu	4 59	7 10	12 18	11.8	9 12	
13	W	5 0	7 9	1 24	12.8	10 13	
14	Th	5 0	7 7	2 35	13.8	11 12	
15	Fr	5 0	7 5	Rises 14.	14.8	12 11	
16	Sa	5 0	7 4	7 40	15.8	0	
17	Su	5 0	7 2	8 2	16.8	1 2	
18	Mo	5 0	7 1	8 26	17.8	1 53	
19	Tu	5 0	6 59	8 48	18.8	2 40	
20	W	5 0	6 57	9 14	19.8	3 33	
21	Th	5 0	6 56	9 41	20.8	4 25	
22	Fr	5 1	6 54	10 18	21.8	5 18	
23	Sa	5 1	6 53	11 0	22.8	6 14	
24	Su	5 1	6 51	11 3	23.8	7 12	
25	Mo	5 1	6 49	Morn 34.8	24.8	8 19	
26	Tu	5 1	6 48	52 25.8	25.8	9 9	
27	W	5 1	6 46	1 58 26.8	26.8	9 59	
28	Th	5 1	6 44	3 0 27.9	27.9	10 48	
29	Fr	5 1	6 42	4 11 28.1	28.1	11 33	
30	Sa	5 2	6 40	Sets. 0.2	Ev 16		
31	Su	5 2	6 39	7 22 1.2	0 5		

11 killed and 600 wounded, by a regiment of Hussars, acting by authority of government.

23, 1789. France proclaims freedom of opinion, civil and religious, and banishes 40,000 Roman Priests and Bishops, who had endeavored to reduce the nation under the Bourbon yoke.

24, 1572. Terrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, Paris.

27, 1781. Count de Grasse, 28 war ships and an army, sent by the despotic French king, to enable the Americans to set up a Republic, arrives on this continent.

31, 1688. Honest John Bunyan died.

THE SEAT OF POWER.

If there is any other country than Canada, more than 1600 miles long, either in Europe or America, united and set apart as being convenient for local, representative, municipal rule and governance, I have not heard of it. If there is any other in Christendom, which has had four seats of power or legislation in 14 years, and whose executive authorities will have travelled within that brief period, with

their public records, by the month of October next, 1760 miles of 1760 yards each, at enormous costs and charges, including the consumption by fire of three legislative halls and nearly two invaluable libraries, altho' not urged thus to migrate either by the force of war or the terror of pestilence, name it in this connexion for uniformity's sake. Even the Israelites under Moses, when on their way to Canaan, scarcely achieved a third of the distance, tho' occupying not fourteen years but forty in their memorable journeys.

THE CONSPIRATORS RESISTED.

There was an insurrection in 1837. Was that a just ground of Un'on? "It certainly appeared," said the royal commissioner, "too much as if the rebellion had been purposely invited by the government, and the unfortunate men who took part in it" deliberately drawn into a trap by those who subsequently inflicted so severe a punishment on them "for their error. It seemed, too, as if the dominant party made use of the occasion afforded it by the real guilt of a few imprudent men, in order to persecute or disable the whole body of their political opponents. A great number of perfectly innocent individuals were thrown into prison, and suffered in person, property, and character. The whole body of reformers were subjected to suspicion, and to harassing proceedings instituted by magistrates whose political leanings were notoriously adverse to them. Severe laws were passed, under color of which individuals, very generally esteemed, were punished without any form of trial."

SUCTION FROM WITHOUT.

It is plain that we pay three pounds of the common revenue for every pound paid by Lower Canada. That is susceptible of proof. How then has Lower Canada paid our debts? How is she likely ever to do so? Upper Canada is digging her canals; extending her railways; paying monks and friars and priests and Jesuits for teaching her youth the errors not of popery but of protestantism; changing her feudal leasehold tenures into Saxon freehold; paying her jurors; borrowing in Europe the means to enable her to reach the Atlantic, by a leased American road, a Montreal eight million dollar bridge (to stop the St. Lawrence navigation,) and a federal port of entry which we will never require: placing our public lands, tenfold more valuable than those of Lower Canada, at her mercy. She contributing the tenth dollar and consuming half the proceeds: it is not easily seen how the people of Lambton, Norfolk, Kent, York, Peel and Haldimand are to be benefitted by these operations.

In page 88 of the American edition of Sir James' lectures before the University of Cambridge, England, upon Modern History, he thus apologises for revolts:

STEPHEN ON INDEPENDENCE.

"I have thus far ascribed the decline and fall of the Carlovingian dynasty to a long series of successful struggles for national independence. Now, it is no barbarous triumph to achieve deliverance from a foreign yoke by force of arms, that so a solid basis may be laid for a domestic government. It is rather among the most sublime efforts of human daring, in the highest state of man's social advancement.—Scotland, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal, and America, point with just exultation to those pages of their history which record their successful revolt against a metropolitan power. With what reason, then, can we stigmatize, by reproachful or injurious terms, the corresponding passage in the history of the Franco-Gallie people? If it was glorious for the nations of Europe to break the yoke of Napoleon, can it have been inglorious, or a proof of barbarism, for their remote ancestors to have broken the yoke of the descendants of Charlemagne?

SEPTEMBER, 1856.

(First Full Month.)

MOON'S PHASES, TORONTO.—☉ First Quarter September 7th, 10 39 morn.; ☾ Full Moon, 14th, 8 51 morn.; ☽ Last Quarter, 21st, 0 31 morn.; ☾ New Moon, 28th, 10 31 even.

DAYLIGHT begins September 1st, 3 41 a. m., ends 8 19 p. m.; 10th, begins 3 55 a. m., ends 7 58 p. m.; 20th, begins 4 8 a. m., ends 7 38 p. m.; 30th, begins 4 21 a. m., ends 7 19 p. m.

Day Mo.	Day Wk.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon's age noon	Moon south Even.	Sept. 2, 1752. New style adopted in Britain.
		<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>days</i>	<i>h m</i>	4, 1658. Richard Cromwell's protecto- rate of the British and Irish republic began 19, 1841. Sydenham (Thomson) Gov. of Canada, died.
1	Tu	5 23	6 37	7 39	2 2	1 35	20, 1803. Robert Emmet executed in Dublin for heading an insurrection.
2	W	5 24	6 35	7 55	3 2	2 14	21, 1792. French Catholics abolish roy- alty and establish elec- tive institutions.
3	Th	5 24	6 33	8 17	4 2	2 53	23, 1795. France adopts a Republican Elective Constitution, by a vote of 914,853 yeas to 41,895 nays; it had cost that gallant nation a million of lives before it became the supreme law—and the British aristocracy united with every Eu- ropean despot to tor- ment, vex, and divide the French people, in the hope of destroying liberty and restoring France's ancient heredi- tary tyrants, the Bourbons.
4	Fr	5 26	6 31	8 35	5 2	3 35	24, 1791. Samuel Lount, a martyr to Canadian free dom,
5	Sa	5 27	6 30	9 0	6 2	4 20	
6	Su	5 28	6 28	9 31	7 2	5 9	
7	M	5 30	6 26	10 13	8 2	6 1	
8	Tu	5 33	6 24	11 6	9 2	6 57	
9	W	5 32	6 22	Morn	10 2	7 56	
10	Th	5 33	6 20	11 1	1 2	8 54	
11	Th	5 34	6 19	1 26	12 2	9 51	
12	Fr	5 35	6 17	2 46	13 2	10 46	
13	Sa	5 37	6 15	Rises	14 2	11 39	
14	Su	5 38	6 13	6 27	15 2	Morn	
15	M	5 39	6 11	6 49	6 2	0 31	
16	Tu	5 40	6 9	7 15	7 2	1 22	
17	W	5 41	6 7	7 41	8 2	2 15	
18	Th	5 42	6 6	8 15	9 2	3 9	
19	Fr	5 44	6 4	8 5	10 2	4 6	
20	Sa	5 45	6 2	9 47	11 2	5 4	
21	Su	5 46	6 0	10 46	12 2	6 4	
22	M	5 47	5 59	11 50	13 2	7 2	
23	Tu	5 48	5 56	Morn	14 2	7 56	
24	W	5 49	5 54	53	15 2	8 46	
25	Th	5 50	5 52	2 3	16 2	9 3	
26	Fr	5 52	5 51	3 8	17 2	10 15	
27	Sa	5 53	5 49	4 11	18 2	0 55	
28	Su	5 54	5 47	Sets.	19 2	1 31	
29	M	5 55	5 45	6 4	0 5	Ev 13	24, 1791. Samuel Lount, a martyr to Canadian free dom.
30	Tu	5 57	5 43	6 18	1 5	0 52	

born in a cottage on the banks of the Susquehannah—the son of an Englishman who emigrated with Dr. Priestley, after the Church and State riots. He was elected to the Legislature for Simcoe in opposition to Sir J. Robinson's brother William; and when 30,000 Canadians petitioned to respite Lount's execution till they could send a prayer to the Queen, Sir J. Robinson and Judge Draper were for the gallows at once—no delay!

24, 1849. The Pope, being set up again by Bonaparte, creates a Roman Catholic hierarchy or papist clerical aristocracy in England.

21, 1795. Orangemen formed their first Lodge in Armagh Co., after the battle of the Diamond—to maintain the constitution in Church and State, excluding Roman Catholics from power, as established at the invasion (1689) by the Prince of Orangemen. When the Roman Catholic Emancipation bill passed, that constitution was annulled.

A Two Million Tax to Redeem French Leaseholds—Clergy Reserve Bargain.

The greater part of Lower Canada was thus settled: The cultivator applied to a Seigneur trusted with a tract of land for settlement, to be put in possession of one or two hundred acres, which land the Seigneur had to concede on the terms that had been named in his grant; the rent payable by the settler and his family was a half-penny, a penny, or perhaps two pence per acre per annum, and he had to get his wheat ground at the Seigneur's grist mill. If he and

his descendants kept the land thus allotted to them it was his and theirs for ever, subject to the penny or two-pence a year per acre, by a sure deed of inheritance; but if they desired to sell it to the stranger their Seigneur had a claim for an eighth or twelfth of the transfer money. Where villages or towns arose the Seigneur made money; in the country this tenure was far from burthensome. The evil was that the Seigneurs had had the law courts on their side from the day that England conquered Canada, and when they had demanded say four pence where only two-pence was due, the cultivator could not readily get redress; but it was far easier to pay 10s. a-year for 100 acres, no purchase money being required, than to buy it at \$4 an acre, or rent it still higher from such gripealls as the Canada Company, paying \$24 to \$26 per annum in interest or rent. Each cultivator had a vote at elections.

For fifty years the Legislature had kept talking. Macnab, Cayley, Hincks, Spence, &c., bargained last fall with the French Seigneurs to give them the equivalent of about double the rents they were entitled to; and with cultivators to change their leasehold titles into freeholds, and pay the difference out of the public treasury, which Upper Canada mainly fills. This shameful bargain also involved an immense patronage; hundreds of officials were to be created and richly rewarded (by the men of Upper Canada) to do things connected with the change of tenure; and Chabot, the profligate Ex-Commissioner of Public Works, is first Commissioner.

A bill changing the feudal tenure passed the Assembly, granting \$1,800,000 out of the treasury of United Canada, for the benefit of the Seigneurs, and pretending to meet some part of the interest by giving a small sum not equal to £2000 a-year, *net*, from Lauzon. This was bitter mockery, for the wild land income of Lower Canada is not equal to a fifth of that of Upper Canada, although the French leaders consume the greater part of that joint revenue also. A bargain was made with the Lower Canada Assembly men, that if Government would give \$1,800,000 of our money to their landed aristocracy, they (the Lower Canadians) would vote \$1,800,000 out of our Reserves to the U. C. state priesthoods.

I moved, last Nov. 16, in Assembly, that it was unjust to pledge the joint revenues of Canada to the Seigneurs, to turn Lower Canada leaseholds into freeholds, and would increase the public debt and taxation to an unknown and unlimited amount; this I did in the very words in which Attorney General Macdonald had moved it in 1853, but Macdonald and his despicable colleagues had sold themselves for priestly influence and place, and they now voted nay. The Upper Canada yeas were 18, with only one Lower Canadian. The Lower Canadian yeas were 49, with 2 from Upper Canada, including the three Smiths, Spence, E. Cook, Clarke, Macdonald, (J. A.) Chisholm, Langton, Crawford and Church. Langton was very poor, and he virtually sold his constituents for the Auditorship.

Nov. 23, I moved, that (as there is a fund of £60,000 called in mockery the Jesuits' fund, and as there are 8½ acres in the very heart of Montreal and Quebec, besides 400,000 acres elsewhere, called Jesuits' lands, the management of which is a scandalous job; and as the last of the jesuits who pretended to claim that land and fund died half a century since,) the jesuits' land and fund be applied instead of the common fund of Canada, toward extinguishing the feudal tenure. There were 19 Upper Canada yeas, and only 14 nays, my proposition had 5 of a majority up here; but as 45 Lower-Canada votes were noes, and only one aye, (Protestants and all!) the count stood, lost 58 to 20. Our two sided men, Church, Southwick, Matheson, Niles, with Munro and Rankin, were invisible at this division, but ready to a man ten minutes thereafter to follow Hincks, J. A. Macdonald, Patrick

Macnab, the rouges, the three Smiths, and the French, and record their votes for the passage of this bad measure, which Hartman then voted against: and on December 14, so anxious were Hiecks, Larwill, Powell, Bell, Burton, Joseph C. Morrison and Stevenson, to pass it in any form, to please the French, they voted down their own rights, and took it in such form as the Governor's secret advisers, acting through his packed Senate, saw fit. [See Journals of Assembly, 1854, page 385 to 300.]

The change of tenure was all a pretence for pillaging Upper Canada. The land tenure, when we shall have spent two millions of dollars on French landlord and tenant, will be just as dissimilar to ours of U. C., as it is now.

OCTOBER, 1856.

(Second Full Month.)

MOON'S PHASES, TORONTO.—☾ First Quarter October 7th, 0 20 mo.; ☾ Full Moon, 3th, 5 42 ev.; ☾ Last Quarter, 20th, 0 49 ev.; ☾ New Moon, 30th, 4 37 ev.

DAYLIGHT begins October 1st, 4 22 a. m., ends 7 16 p. m.; 10th, begins 4 34 a. m., ends 7 0 p. m.; 20th, begins 4 45 a. m., ends 6 44 p. m.; 30th, begins 4 56 a. m., ends 6 27 p. m.

Day Mo.	Day Wk	h m		sec.		Moon sets.		Mars sets.		Moon sets.	
		h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	W	58	5	4	6	40	2	1	1	1	1
2	Th	59	5	40	7	3	3	2	2	2	2
3	F	0	5	3	7	3	4	3	3	3	3
4	Sa	1	5	3	8	3	5	4	4	4	4
5	Su	2	5	3	8	3	6	5	5	5	5
6	M	3	5	3	9	3	7	6	6	6	6
7	Tu	4	5	30	9	3	8	7	7	7	7
8	W	5	5	27	10	3	9	8	8	8	8
9	Th	6	5	2	10	3	10	9	9	9	9
10	F	7	5	2	11	3	11	10	10	10	10
11	Sa	8	5	2	12	3	12	11	11	11	11
12	Su	9	5	2	13	3	13	12	12	12	12
13	M	10	5	2	Rises	4	1	13	1	13	1
14	Tu	11	5	1	5	3	5	14	1	14	1
15	W	12	5	1	6	1	1	15	1	15	1
16	Th	13	5	1	6	4	1	16	1	16	1
17	F	14	5	1	7	3	3	17	1	17	1
18	Sa	15	5	1	3	3	9	18	1	18	1
19	Su	16	5	10	9	40	0	19	1	19	1
20	M	17	5	1	0	4	1	20	1	20	1
21	Tu	18	5	7	1	5	22	21	1	21	1
22	W	19	5	3	1	5	23	22	1	22	1
23	Th	20	5	1	2	1	24	23	1	23	1
24	F	21	5	2	2	2	25	24	1	24	1
25	Sa	22	5	6	3	3	26	25	1	25	1
26	Su	23	5	1	4	4	27	26	1	26	1
27	M	24	5	1	5	5	28	27	1	27	1
28	Tu	25	5	1	5	5	29	28	1	28	1
29	W	26	5	1	5	5	30	29	1	29	1
30	Th	27	5	1	5	5	31	30	1	30	1
31	F	28	5	1	5	5	0	31	1	31	1

OCT 3. 16 1 TREATY of LIMESICK, agreed on between William III and the Irish independent forces; it was made only to be cruelly violated by the English government.

5, 1813 Battle of the Thames; defeat of Proctor, Tecumseh shot.

9, 1848. South O'Brien and Meagher tried for making war on government, and sentenced to death.

20 1848. Free republican constitution proclaimed by the French, which Bonaparte would defend, but betrayed.

25 3/3 St. Cyprian, patron of shoemakers, martyred.

27, 1554. Servetus, a Spanish physician, burnt at Geneva, for his opinions.

30, 1818 Vienna capitulates to the republicans, during an insurrection.

20, 1827. Battle of Navarino, England and France helping to crush the Naval Power of Turkey! Thirty Turkish ships destroyed.

Canada Turnpike Roads.

Certain roads, and bridges, and harbors in Upper Canada, had been made, partly through loans from the treasury, before the Union, and were afterwards sold to the highest bidder, subject to the tolls and dues, such as York, Napanee, Brantford, Hamilton, Port Dover, and Whitby roads; the Whitby and Port Dover Harbor, &c.

In Lower Canada, roads, bridges, &c. which have cost one million two hundred thousand dollars since

the Union, have been chiefly made free. There were no sales, no attempts to obtain back any part of the expenditure.

The Quebec Turnpikes.

At Quebec, where the people have chiefly lived upon the public expenditure for ages, and are well able to make their own roads, the English special Council of Despotism, authorized certain Trustees to borrow £33,882; mend and make roads with it, and lay on tolls to meet the interest: the United Legislature confirmed this arrangement, agreeing to meet any balance of interest, in case the tolls were too low, till they could be raised, by a re-payment.

The governing party have never demanded of their unprincipled Trustees, one penny of interest; it has been paid to the lenders since 1840, out of the public chest. Only nominal tolls were levied for the convenience of the wealthy; and principal and interest were paid from the treasury of Canada, say £53,859 4s 11d; while our backwoodsmen have to make their own roads; and the proceeds of the Quebec tolls were taken to make new roads for the thick settled, wealthy region near Quebec, by the Trustees,—our Governors, sworn before God to enforce law, with their counsels, trampling upon law and justice, to obtain Quebec votes. I proposed in Assembly, on 27th April last, to put on remunerating tolls, sell the roads round Quebec, as round Toronto, to the highest bidder, and put the money in the Treasury. French influence negated my motion. Not one Lower Canadian member voted to enforce the law. How, then, could the addition of a few MacNabs, Cayleys, Spences and Smiths mend matters?

Montreal Turnpike Trust.

About £50,000 were borrowed sixteen years since, by certain Trustees named by the Governor, on the credit of full tolls to be then laid on travel, for improving the roads around Montreal; the Province agreeing to meet any defect of interest to the lenders, should the tolls at any time fail to realize a sufficiency. A broken Savings Bank, wretchedly managed, held some of the debentures, say £13,000, which Lafontaine's French cabinet redeemed, out of the public chest, in 1850, never even advising the Trustees that they had done so. These bonds were not then due: the stupid Quebec government placed the £13,000 in the Branch Bank of Upper Canada there, as a special deposit, intending to pay them over again; neither Inspector nor Receiver General knowing that they had drawn the money from the treasury twice to meet a debt which the treasury never should have paid at all.—The interest on the £13,000 advanced in 1840, was forgiven without a vote,—was never asked either by Mr. Tache or Mr. Hiecks, and some £6000 or £7004 more were forgiven also, or never demanded. The redeemed turnpike bonds were instantly burnt, though paid for by the borrowers.

I am yet at a loss as to whether this country has not paid this money twice over, nor could I determine without a thorough enquiry into that mysterious financial scheme, the Indian department. The Bank paid back its £13,000 deposit after it had lain fifteen months bearing no interest, and the evidence was suppressed last May, by Sir Allan MacNab's government.

The Montreal and Chambly Turnpike Trust.

A number of wealthy merchants, seigniors, and notaries, wanted a turnpike road from Longueuil, opposite Montreal, to Chambly, and were able to pay for it.—A statute, a turnpike trust named by government, and the trick of a private loan by government to make good shortcomings of the tolls, were the expedients. The road was made, never a dollar of the proceeds of tolls did our Frenchified government ask or receive from the trustees it had created; Lafontaine nullified the law, and ordered the treasury of Canada to be tapped for £19,000 to redeem the bonds his mock trust had issued: the tolls were taken off; and at a cost of nearly

£30,000 to the united Province, Chambly has a free tarpika, while toll-bars meet the traveller here at every turn.

NOVEMBER, 1856.

(Third Full Month.)

MOON'S PHASES, TORONTO.—① First Quarter, November 5th, 0 5 even; ② Full Moon, 12th, 3 38 ev; ③ Last Quarter, 19th, 5 17 morn.; ④ New Moon, 27th, 10 44 morn.

DAYLIGHT begins November 1st, 5 0 a.m., ends 6 23 p.m.; 10th, begins 5 10 a.m., ends 6 18 p.m.; 20th, begins 5 21 a.m., ends 6 11 p.m.; 30th, begins 6 31 a.m., ends 6 7 p.m.

Day Mo.	Day	Wk	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Moon's appearance.	Moon south.	Even
Day	Mo.	Wk	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Moon's appearance.	Moon south.	Even
1	Sa	5	37	1 50	6 54	3 8	2	44
2	Su	6	3	1 45	7 48	4 8	3	39
3	M	6	40	1 47	8 52	5 8	4	34
4	To	6	4	1 40	10 4	6 8	5	29
5	W	6	43	1 4	11 19	7 8	6	22
6	Th	6	44	1 4	Morn	8 8	7	13
7	Fr	6	44	1 4	35	9 8	8	3
8	Sa	6	47	1 41	1 43	10 8	9	52
9	Su	6	48	1 40	3	11 8	9	42
10	M	6	49	1 38	4 26	12 8	10	35
11	To	6	51	1 38	Rises	3	11	31
12	W	6	52	1 3	4 4	14 8	Morn	
13	Th	6	53	1 37	5 2	15 8	0	31
14	Fr	6	55	1 3	6 20	16 8	1	34
15	Sa	6	56	1 3	7 2	17 8	2	3
16	Su	6	57	1 34	8 3	18 8	3	37
17	M	6	59	1 33	9 41	19 8	4	33
18	Th	7	0 1	1 3	10 4	20 8	5	24
19	W	7	1	1 3	11 54	21 8	6	10
20	Th	7	3	1 30	Morn	22 8	6	53
21	Fr	7	4	1 29	51	23 8	7	33
22	Sa	7	5	1 28	1 57	24 8	8	12
23	Su	7	6	1 27	2 57	25 8	9	50
24	M	7	8	1 26	4 0	26 8	9	30
25	To	7	9	1 24	5 1	27 8	10	13
26	W	7	10	1 25	6 10	28 8	10	58
27	Th	7	11	1 23	Sets.	0 1	11	47
28	Fr	7	12	1 24	4 50	1 1	11	39
29	Sa	7	14	1 24	5 43	2 1	1	34
30	Su	7	15	1 23	6 46	3 1	2	30

Nov. 1, 1807. Russia declares war against England.

5, 1688. Era of English liberty. Prince of Orange lands in Britain to assist the oppressed to rebel successfully against a bigoted tyrant, guided by Jesuits.

6, 1789. The gold and silver plate and property of the privileged clergy, confiscated by the Catholics of France, and the plate coined.

10, 1483. Luther, a son of a poor miner, born; educated as a Roman priest; he revolts against the Pope's authority.

19, 1793. The French Catholic people proclaim that all people who desire to be free from the oppressor are their brothers.

19, 1804. The Pope crowns Bonaparte, whom he had excommunicated.

24, 1572. John Knox died at Edinburgh.

30, 1792. America separated from Great Britain.—St. Andrew.

Mr. Brown moved to delay the injustice till another Session. May 20th, 1855, as forty two Upper Canada members were away, and the Session within four days of its close: but the Lower Canadians cried "down with the opposition—put the bill through!"—and nine Upper Canada members, of whom I think but one was a native, including Macdonald and Spence, their managers, and Yielding the member for Bytown, united with sauborn and other 44 Lower Canadians, in a vote that we of Upper Canada should pay our own jurors and theirs also.

Not one Lower Canada vote was cast for justice and equity in this case. The men who manufactured 14,000 voters in Saguenay out of a population of 12,000 and gloried in it, would find no difficulty in falsifying a census return.

Of our forty counties in Upper Canada, not a single Sheriff dares come down upon the treasury of United Canada for a salary—not one—their bills are paid by their bailiwicks. My Constituents in Haldimand get no pay as jurors, but are assessed to pay \$1 a-day to French jurors 600 miles off.

Last May, and in the same bill with the French jurors, we voted fifty thousand a year for ever to Sheriffs and Clerks of the Courts, in Lower Canada, as new salaries, mostly out of the consolidated fund—three thousand dollars a year each to each prothonotary (clerk of court) for Montreal and Quebec—and if the Governor choose to quarter two pensioners upon one sinecure, they may take \$1200 more to the Sheriffs of Montreal and Quebec \$2400 a year each, and new salaries to a host of others—and constables, criers, turnkeys, jailors, &c., may have their salaries raised to \$1000. Some petty fees are to go into the consolidated fund to meet a little of these local expenditures, but the measure is iniquitous, and not even at the eleventh hour did it get even a nominal Upper Canada sanction. Mr. Brown proposed to make the rule uniform in both Provinces, and not a single Lower Canadian voted with him! Larwill, Matheson, McCann, James Ross, James and Sydney and Henry Smith, Shaw, and Southwick went against Brown.

MAYOR ALLAN AND FACTION FOR UNION.

On Nov. 2, 1855, Mayor Allan read the City Council's address to Sir E. Head:

"We hail your Excellency's arrival as an indication of your earnest desire to cement the Union of the former Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; and we trust that nothing may occur during your residence among us that may tend in any degree to sever or weaken that union."

His Excellency replied:

"I heartily concur in the sentiments which you have expressed with regard to the preservation of the Union. I had hoped that every word I have uttered, and every act I have done since I set my foot in Canada, might have guarded me against the charge of intending, on a late occasion, to cast a slur on our brethren of Lower Canada, by asserting the abstract superiority of one race over another. God forbid that I should do so! I disclaim in the strongest manner, any such meaning: but I spoke no doubt too briefly, though I cannot repeat my words, because I do not know what they were."

Sir Edmund had previously spoken at the Sebastopol dinner at Hamilton, thus:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:

"* * * * I may compare my sojourn in the East to the earlier rising of the sun; but I look to the visit I am about to make Westward as the means of discovering the greatest amount of progress and improvement which has taken place in Canada—(Cheers.) There are many circumstances, as you are aware, to which the superiority of your Western country may be attributed. It is owing to the expe-

Canada Sheriffs and Juries.

Aided by the injustice of England, which sends us her unfeeling Governors, and forces a constitution upon us, under which any men to whom these Governors may entrust our affairs, can choose their own time for pushing their partial measures through a legislature of which a majority of any twenty may bind millions of people in the absence of the other 110 members, we passed a law, in spite of the Upper Canada members then in Quebec, providing that all the Petty Jurors who may hereafter be employed in any Court in Lower Canada shall be paid a dollar a day out of the common fund of United Canada; and another law, assented to by Sir E. Head same day,—[See page 552 Statutes,] that it was "just and right" that Jurors in Upper Canada should not be so paid, but that a direct tax should be laid upon our cities, towns, and counties, to meet that charge.

Was it not too impudent? First, we raise three-fourths of the common fund out of which the Lower Canadians pay their jurors, and then we assess ourselves to pay our own! Governor Head sent down a message by Mr. Drummond, urging this measure in advance

riority of the Race from which most of you have sprung, &c."

Mr. George Brown said nearly as much in the *Globe*, March 5, 1852. "It would give us great pleasure to think that the French Canadians were really hearty coadjutors of the Upper Canadian Reformers, but all the indications point the other way, and it appears to be hoping against hope to anticipate still; their race, their religion, their habits, their ignorance, all are against it, and their recent conduct is in harmony with these."

DECEMBER, 1856.

(First Winter Month.)

MOON'S PHASES, TORONTO.—☉ First Quarter, December 4th, 10h. 9m. ev.; ☉ Full Moon, 11th, 2h. 50m. ev.; ☉ Last Quarter, 19th, 1h. 26m. morn.; ☉ New Moon, 27th, 5h. 23m. morn.

DAYLIGHT begins December 1st, 5h. 32m. a. m., 6h. 7m. p. m.; 10th, begins 5h. 40m. a. m., ends 6h. 7m. p. m.; 20th, begins 5h. 40m. a. m., ends 6h. 10m. p. m.; 30th, begins 5h. 50m. a. m., ends 6h. 16m. p. m.

Day Mo.	Day Wk.	Rises	Sets	Moon Sets	Moon's age	Moon South Even
		h m	h m	h m	days	h m
1 M	7	16	23	7 55	4.1	3 25
2 Tu	7	17	22	9 8	5.4	4 13
3 W	7	18	22	10 23	6.1	5 9
4 Th	7	19	22	11 37	7.1	5 57
5 Fr	7	20	22	Morn	8.1	6 45
6 Sa	7	21	22	52	9.1	7 33
7 Su	7	22	22	2	10.1	8 22
8 M	7	23	22	3 2	11.1	9 15
9 Tu	7	24	21	4 41	12.1	10 11
10 W	7	25	21	6 2	13.1	11 12
11 Th	7	26	21	Rises	14.1	Morn
12 Fr	7	27	21	5 3	15.1	0 16
13 Sa	7	28	22	6 9	16.1	1 9
14 Su	7	29	22	7 21	17.1	2 13
15 M	7	29	22	8 33	18.1	3 1
16 Tu	7	30	22	9 39	19.1	4 2
17 W	7	30	23	10 44	20.1	5 47
18 Th	7	31	23	11 4	21.1	5 29
19 Fr	7	32	23	Morn	22.1	6 8
20 Sa	7	32	24	46	23.1	6 47
21 Su	7	33	24	1	24.1	7 27
22 M	7	33	24	2 52	25.1	8 8
23 Tu	7	34	25	3 56	26.1	8 52
24 W	7	34	26	5 4	27.1	9 39
25 Th	7	34	26	6 12	28.1	10 31
26 Fr	7	35	27	7 16	29.1	11 26
27 Sa	7	35	28	Sets	0.5	Ev 2
28 Su	7	35	29	5 44	1.3	1 1
29 M	7	35	29	6 59	2.3	2 16
30 Tu	7	36	30	8 14	3.3	3 2
31 W	7	36	31	9 29	4.3	3 5

situation, but always sanctioned by the British House of Commons, began: it lasted four days.

5, 1848. King of Prussia issues a liberal constitution, when thereto compelled, after an insurrection—next takes the oath, but does not keep his faith to the people.

6, St. Nicholas, [Santa Claus.]

7, 1837. Fight in the rear of Toronto, on Yonge Street: the insurgents defeated, 7,1683, Algernon Sidney beheld.

8, 1838. The gallant Von Shultz a Pole, hung at Kingston, for invading Canada near Prescott.

12, 1653. Oliver Cromwell proclaimed Protector of the Republic of England, Scotland and Ireland.

13, 1717 The Whigs being in power in England avoided an election, in which defeat was anticipated, by voting that though the House of Commons had been elected

but for three years they would continue to sit... for seven! They next changed the duration of the Parliaments from three years to seven, and the Whigs of 1855 uphold this public fraud.

14, 1799. Geo. Washington died. 1837. Bat. St. Eustache. 20, 1550. First General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, held in Edinburgh.

22, 1620. The English exiled Puritans land on Plymouth rock, Mass.

24, 1789. Decree of Catholic France, that Frenchmen not Catholics are equally admissible to all offices, civil and military, merit to be the test.

25, Christmas: nativity of Jesus Christ.

27, 1830. Papist or Catholic France, abolishes a hereditary aristocracy, or nobility.

31, 1775. Gen. Rd. Montgomery, killed at Quebec.

Representation by Population.

Had we got representation by population at the time we increased the members of the Assembly, what practical difference could it have made? We would have had two members more than half the House, the French or rather Lower Canada two less, during the ensuing ten years; but the corrupt and corrupting system would have been unchanged; the dangerous power obtained through an enormous patronage civil and clerical would have remained in any hands any governor chose to trust; and the people would have remained powerless for good. Louis Bonaparte's parliament is established strictly, on the principle of representation according to population—but what are its attributes? What can it, what dare it do? In Mr. Brown's reasoning he omits the fact that the act of 1840 did not contemplate giving real power to the people; and without doing that how are abuses to be checked?

Provincial government in Canada is not intended for show abroad, as if we were an independent nation; were it so our position among the powers of the earth would be a very humble one, tho' very expensive to us. Its object is for convenient local rule, and surely a province stretching almost from the confluence of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence below, to the line of British territory somewhere on the north shore of Lake Superior, above, is large enough for one municipality, be its powers what they may. Pitt, Fox, Burke, & Grenville, thought so when they divided Canada very deliberately in 1791, leaving to our French neighbors, intact, their laws, religion, language, customs, manners, territory and institutions. Wellington, Ellenborough, and very many of the wisest and ablest of British statesmen also thought so when they protested against the reunion of 1840, which our shrewdest politicians here opposed as far as they durst. Mr. George Brown's motions for representation by population have never got one French Canadian vote, nor have mine; but when, despairing of system and order, and tired of chaos at Quebec, I moved for an immediate dissolution of the Union, 14 French Canadians, altho' there was no debate, instantly voted in the affirmative.

Of course, I go with Mr. Brown heartily for a representation based upon population, to be ascertained by a fair census—I go for that, Union or no Union. So would Mr. Papineau. So did Mr. Chauveau till he got an office. It is the only rational foundation upon which a representative system can exist.

In the ninety-two resolutions, so much admired by Sir Louis Lafontaine till he made his bargain with the dispensers of patronage, the cry is representation by population.

At the Union, Messrs. Morin, Neilson, Legare, Tessier, Aylwin, Huot, Methot, and their friends, issued a sort of proclamation justly declaring that "As all questions which may arise in the Assembly are to be decided by a majority of voices, it would be in vain that one electoral division of the Province

"were properly represented, unless the others were 'equally so.'"

"The authors of this bill have, however, not been 'satisfied with depriving Lower Canada of its fair share' in the representation, thus forming a pretended representative body, of which the minority of the electors 'choose the majority of the members, where those 'who pay only about a third of the public revenue 'have it in their power to dispose of all that remains 'to be disposed of, &c.'"

Sir Louis Lafontaine took the same side. In his address of 1841 to the good men of Terrebonne, he said "Finally the union is proclaimed: this union 'which reposes on the disfranchisement of the larger 'part of the population (meaning Lower Canada), and 'subjects the majority to the will of the minority.'" His friend, Hon. James Leslie said to the electors of Montreal, same day, "By the Union Act you have 'been deprived of a portion of your inherent rights as 'British subjects, and an attempt is now made to 'prevent you, by violence, from exercising what has 'been left to you."

Even in May, 1848, we find Hon. Jean Chabot introducing Mr. Papineau to a great meeting of 4000 citizens of Quebec, there to recommend representation upon the population basis.

It was there moved by Dr. Rousseau, seconded by Michel Tessier, afterwards Mayor and M. P. P., and unanimously resolved,

"That the inhabitants of the city of Quebec, while firmly 'protesting against the act of Union between the Canadians, 'think they should at present confine themselves to give 'the signal of a lively agitation to the country, with a view 'to demand from the representatives of the country, and 'particularly from those who compose the administration, 'the immediate introduction of a measure to obtain Electoral Reform, which should fix the representation of the 'different localities in the Province according to the amount 'of population."

The very moment they had power, however, and began to imagine that an equality of members for every constituency would not specially advance their financial and local interests, they wheeled about in an instant, and the gallant Sir Louis, with Messrs. Morin, Tessier, Huot, Methot, Leslie, Chabot; every body, in fact, except Messrs. Papineau and Chauveau, had denounced representation by population as the height of eternally and injustice towards *Lower Canada*!

Said Sir Louis, Feb. 1849, in Assembly,—"It was 'from my reliance on the principle which I saw laid 'down in the Union Act, creating a confederation of 'two Provinces, as Upper Canada had herself declared it in 1841, that I there emphatically declared 'that I never would consent that any one of the two 'sections of the Province should have in that House 'a numerical ascendancy of members over the other, 'whatever might be the amount of population of 'each."

In February, 1841, when the Lower Canadians thought that we of Upper Canada had fewest people, they agitated all over the colonies for equality.—Messrs. A. N. Morin, John Neilson, T. C. Aylwin, F. X. Methot, P. Huot, &c., issued a manifesto, in which they call the first Union Parliament "a pretended representative body, of which the minority of the electors choose the majority of the members," and declare that Lower Canada measures will be almost entirely at the mercy of the Upper Canada members. "We should proclaim," they add, "our own dishonor and dishonor our country, in stretching forth the neck to the yoke which is attempted to be placed on us;" and the moment they get power they speak and vote in favour of riveting on us a yoke from which they then intreated us to aid in effecting their deliverance!

On the 20th of March, 1849, Mr. Chauveau moved in Assembly that among the provisions which are contrary to justice is that which establishes an equal number of representatives for Upper and for Lower

without regard to their populations, and he asked a new census and a more just apportionment. How, many years were there? Three—Papineau, Laurin, and Chauveau. Not one Upper Canada, yea! Not one!

Injustice of the Union to Scotland.

[Correspondence of the Times, London.]

Equality of taxation we already possess, Scotland furnishes her share to the united exchequer. Shall we send £6,000,000 of revenue to England yearly, and receive in return neglect—in some instances, aggressions?

Equality of representation.—We demand that the number of representatives returned by Scotland to the House of Commons shall be in the same relative proportion which her wealth and population bear to England. England returns 125 members more than her just proportion; small English boroughs return two members each, while our burghs are grouped together in half dozens, and return but one member among them; the Universities of England and Ireland are represented in Parliament, the Scottish are not.

Equality of allowances.—The charitable institutions of England and Ireland are assisted by grants from the public exchequer. No Scottish charity ever received a farthing. The police forces of London and Dublin receive in annual grants £167,000, the police of Edinburgh nothing. The constabulary of England and Ireland are, chiefly maintained by Government. No such allowance is made to Scotland. Harbours of refuge have been built, and five are now in progress of construction in England; there is not one on the stormy and rocky shores of Scotland. Large sums (£131,000 last session) are annually voted for the maintenance and repair of English palaces; Holyrood, the only habitable Royal palace in Scotland, is in ruins.

Museums of geology are established in London and Dublin, and the Royal engineers are employed in a geological survey of England and Ireland. No such Museum has been established in Edinburgh; no such survey in Scotland. The Ordinance surveys of England and Ireland have been carried on with energy, at an expense of £1,630,000. The survey of Scotland has been neglected. The annual cost of our naval, military, and ordnance departments is £18,000,000, one sixth of which is contributed by Scotland, yet almost no part of this sum is disbursed there; we receive no share in manufacturing anything for national purposes; we never see British ships of war, and only know the naval uniform from pictures. In violation of the Treaty of Union our Court of Exchequer, Court of Admiralty, and Mint have been abolished, our Board of Customs and Excise removed to London, the office of Secretary of State for Scotland abolished, and our arms degraded. Little attention does Parliament pay Scots' affairs! Is not the half-holiday of Wednesday the only day on which any Scottish question will be listened to for a moment? Is not every measure connected with Scotland postponed? The Parliament sits to redress grievances but, seemingly, not Scottish ones.

SIR A. MACNAB TO SIR F. B. HEAD.

Montreal, March 28, 1846. My Dear Sir Francis:—I have no hesitation in putting on paper the conversation which took place between Lord Durham and myself on the subject of the Union. He asked me if I was in favour of the Union: I said "No." He replied, if you are a friend to your country, oppose it to the death. I am, &c.,

ALLAN N. McNAB.

EDITING.—Any man can fill a newspaper, but it takes an astute man to keep it free from nonsense

REPEAL IN HALDIMAND COUNTY.

The following Resolution was debated in County Council, Dec. 20, 1855, and adopted:

Moved by Mr. John McDonald, Reeve of Caledonia, seconded Mr. Matthew Gill, Reeve of Oneida, that, whereas this Council exceedingly regrets the unprecedented extravagant grants and waste of the people's money by the present and former Ministers of the Crown, at Quebec, aided by the people's Representatives in Parliament, who had promised better things on the Hastings; and whereas the Union of Upper with Lower Canada has only given a power to the latter to have her demands immediately satisfied to the great injury and injustice of Upper Canada:—Resolved that the Clerk of this Council be required to draw up an humble petition to Her Majesty the Queen, signed by the Warden and Clerk on behalf of this Council, humbly beseeching Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to recommend the passage of an Act by the Imperial Legislature to unite the whole of the British North American Provinces; or otherwise, that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to cause a dissolution of Upper and Lower Canada, so that the inhabitants of those Provinces of British origin and who speak the English language may have their wishes and interest honestly attended to, and receive that justice to which they believe themselves entitled. Yeas,—Gill, Park, Honsberger, Kelsey and McDonald—5.—Nays,—Findlay, Blott, Young and Shannon—4. Resolution adopted; majority one.

L. J. PAPINEAU'S FAMOUS MANIFESTO AGAINST THE UNION OF THE CANADAS, AND IN FAVOR OF REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF HUNTINGDON AND ST. MAURICE.

GENTLEMEN:—When a deputation of influential men from the County of Huntingdon—the first in the country as to population, and which is second to none in intelligence, in agricultural and industrial wealth, but especially in patriotic devotion, in sacrifices made, in sufferings endured, in ravages experienced, as much as in any other part of the Province, owing to its patriotic devotion—avails itself of the opportunity of the first election made since my return to the bosom of my country after eight years of absence in a foreign land, to beg of me to become a candidate for the honour of representing them in Parliament,—when in reply to my objections, they answer not only with argument, but when they appeal to reminiscences, and sentiments the most touching—and when some of them say to me, “For the holy cause of the country, we have suffered for in common: we in our families as you in yours: we in our person as you in yours; we have returned from exile, and from transportation to the Penal Colonies, where we have been ill treated; you were able to escape the vengeance of our persecutors, and our knowledge of that fact was a consolation, for us in

France and America.

our sufferings; you were able to find a protecting

asylum in the time of trouble in the classic land of liberty—the happy country which adjoins us, the glorious and powerful confederation of the United States—and afterwards in that hospitable, polite, and learned land of our ancestors, ‘La Belle France,’—the instructress for years of those European peoples who desire to follow in her steps in the path of liberty, progress, and the highest civilization.—We in the name of our past trials—as men who have abandoned none of our convictions—who abjure none of our former opinions—who believe you to be as unchanged as ourselves—we beg of you to consent to represent us. We know enough of the country to be able to assure you that we express its unanimous wishes; and that we shall bring joy to it, if we carry with us your acceptance.’ To give a refusal founded on personal considerations, upon the love of repose after long years of agitation, would be a disgrace and a meanness of which I shall not be guilty. Should I give such refusal, it will only be after full consideration of the benefit that may result from my election or my retirement. I incline to believe that at the present moment—I do not say always—my retirement will be the most advisable step. I owe it to your kindness—to my former position—not to withdraw without strong reasons for doing so; and I am compelled by your solicitude to make them public, and to allow you to judge of them.

How has the confidence with which you honour me been inspired? It can only have been by your observation of my public life during thirty years—during a struggle almost incessant, energetic, but conscientious, against a bad Government; but much less guilty than that it has become since.

The British Court and Aristocracy.

That bad government is not, in my opinion, that of the Murrays, Haldimands, Craigs, Dalhousies, Colbornes, Thomsons, and others, under which we and our fathers have successively suffered;—it is that of England, which has censured the Prevosts, Sherbrookes, Kempts, and Bagots who endeavoured slightly to ameliorate the rigour of their instructions, through a desire to be moderately just towards us.

That this Government was a bad one is no longer a disputed question. The problem was first solved by the complaints of the people, and since by the denunciations full of bitterness as of truth which the representatives of royalty have fulminated against the system of which we complain. The report of Lord Durham, the correspondence of Lord Sydenham, in those parts in which they examine the conduct and opposing pretensions of the executive and of the representative bodies in the two Canadas, carry condemnation against all the administrations subsequent to the introduction of the representative system as formal as the most zealous patriots had ever expressed. It was Lord Sydenham who said “When I look at what the government and the administration of the Province has been, my only astonishment is that they should have endured it so long. For my own part, strong as is my antipathy to Yankee domination and rule, I would never have combated against them as thousands of poor devils have done, whom the Family Compact never cease to call rebels, in order to preserve such a government as they had.” The noble writer, thus partial to the aristocracy which had showered upon him wealth and honors, hostile and prejudiced against the wise institutions of the United States, the most perfect with which up to this time, humanity has been gifted, says here with more authority than any colonist had ever done, that the government attacked did not deserve to be defended. Is there then a wide difference between the government which being attacked does not deserve that it should be defended by force of arms, and that which deserves that arms should be taken up to overthrow it? The writer in

question has not endeavoured to establish such a distinction. Had he made the attempt, it would have been doubtless so fine drawn, that it would have eluded the observation even of many cleverer men.

Constitution of 1840, an Artful Deception.

That we have lived under a wretched regime, is abundantly admitted and proved.—It is for those who cannot escape from the consequences which flow from their admissions, to shew that the new order of things is better than the old one—that the reforms which they have indicated were sincere and sufficient—that responsible Government such as has been practised has not been a word thrown out at random, a vain theory nullified by the practice and the explanations of Lords Russell, Sydenham, and Metcalfe, that the Act of Union, accompanied by this concession, has been given in order that popular influence should be efficiently respected by Governors. For myself I believe nothing of the kind. If I believed in the liberal dispositions of the men who passed the Act of Union of the Canadas, I might be tempted to accede to your wish that I should re-enter public life, in spite of the fatigues, the disgusts, the persecutions that all the representatives who have defended with integrity your rights, and your interests have experienced, because then I should admit that they would permit the Provincial Parliament to become a Legislature in conformity with your wishes, in conformity with the great voice of the majority, and that the prospect of being able to aid in doing good to the dear country of our birth, would outweigh the reluctance which every man must have who has no other ambition than the public good, in assuming the moral responsibility which weighs upon those colonial representatives who, with influence to make their opinions felt, love the country of their birth or adoption and its liberties, more than they love a distant metropolis with its monopolies, its privileges, and its partialities.

Nine to One for Dissolution.

Lord John Russell who caused the Union Act to be passed had no intention of giving us a better government than that which he suppressed. It was not by a palpable injustice that it was desired to prepare a future of justice, conciliation, and contentment. The official documents placed before the eyes, and loading the tables of Parliament, established that in Lower Canada the proportion of those opposed to that scheme was as nine to one. The Act was nevertheless imposed upon us by coercion. Such a flagrant contempt for the known and expressed feelings of the people is the overturning of the first principles of all political morality. It declares as null and contemptible the words "rights of colonies, in the days of their weakness." Within and without these Provinces, there is not a colonist who if he respects himself and his own dignity, as a man and a citizen, does not feel that he is wronged—that his whole social existence is precarious and degrading when it depends on transatlantic legislation, dealt to the almost unanimous representations of interested parties settled in Canada, not one of whom but should stamp himself a malcontent as long as this unjust aggression continues. If he must obey a bad law to avoid punishment, at least let him not love the authority which imposes it, nor keep a disgraceful silence. Everything must be said and done which is legally possible to cause it to be abrogated.

A Union to Crush Freedom.

Before the Act of Union there was a strong public opinion. General elections caused no uneasiness as to their results. The popular party was assured of coming out of each of these struggles better

united and more numerous. The proud attitude that the representative body maintained towards the Executive, and the independence of the parliamentary debates, prepared the people, not only of this but also of the neighbouring provinces, to catch a glimpse, in a future indeterminate but certain, of a day of full liberty which shall shine upon each portion of the American Continent.

Before the constitutions of these colonies had been destroyed by the power of the bayonet, and by the invention of a Parliament beyond the seas against those of the Canadas, the people were strong here, represented latterly in one of the Provinces by sixty-eight representatives, in the other by sixty odd. If it had been honestly intended to concede with the Act of Union true Responsible Government, they would have respected acquired rights, left to each Province its representation too numerous to be easily intimidated or bought. But the reduction of members—the crafty and artificial arrangement of the representation, proves to every one not wishing to shut his eyes to the light, nor his understanding to the evidence, what has been the machiavellism of Ministers, who, while conceding, in theory, power to the representatives of the people, contrived such resources that the Governors, their agents, had opportunities of corrupting at its source part of the representation in the seven little boroughs or towns of Upper Canada, and in many counties of the United Province, where a

Proportion Representation to Population.

very small population of newly arrived colonists debtors to the crown, having as yet no local affection, are quite predisposed to sustain blindly the pretensions of each Governor, whatever he may be, thus exciting among them the desire to govern according to their own personal views or those of secret or irresponsible favourites—a desire which could not have been excited if the only rational system of proportioning after each census, the representation to the population had been established.

But if it be objected.—Why demand what will be refused? Why? because the demand is just,—why? because it will be refused, and such prolonged refusal will establish the bad faith with which Responsible Government has been conceded, which means, if it be not a snare and a deception, that England has removed all future interference in our legislation—that it has no predilection, no antipathy for any political system that the majorities may wish to impose on themselves in those of its colonies to which it has made the concession.

All that I demanded in the House in 1836, with so large a majority of my colleagues, supported as we were by an equal proportion in the mass of the population, I demand again in 1847, and I believe that it is impossible there can be contentment as long as these just demands shall be unsatisfied.

By some of them we claimed an absolute controul by the representatives, over all duties levied in the Province. It was, of all the rights appertaining to the Colonies, the most firmly established by the authority of jurists, as well as by Colonial history. The Union has taken it from us. Why, then,

Tribunal of Impeachment.

delay to complain of the Union? It was desired that the same body should have an efficient controul over the public functionaries, by the establishment of an independent tribunal, with power to judge them, punish them, dismiss them, in all cases of incapacity, abuse of power, prevarications, proved against any of them, and for the reason that the authority which had partially chosen an accused functionary should not with partiality choose his judges, it was desired that they should be elective. To establish the per-

manency of judges, without by the same act creating a tribunal competent to punish them in proved cases of misconduct, deprived the country of the last feeble, insufficient protection left to it by right of the Executive to displace them when the excess of their wrongs should have been sufficiently established by the representatives!

An Elective Senate.

In the election of the second chamber, which would have constituted this tribunal, a principle of harmony with the representative branch would have been found which would have caused to cease the perpetual scandal which has constantly existed between that which was named by and for the country, and that which was named by and for England, to which alone belongs the honor or the disgrace of what Legislative Councils have been.

Elective Sheriffs.

That these advantages, and many others which are indispensable to the well-being of society—such as the independence of sheriffs to assure that of juries—have not been more easily obtained after than before the Union and the pretended concession of Responsible Government, causes me no surprise, and I reproach no one on that account. England does not yet wish to give them to us, and the country is garrisoned so that it cannot take them.—But if they are never asked for, they never will be offered. We must conquer by one, two refusals, until those at a distance shall blush for refusing justice to us so long. Bodies are only respected inasmuch as they are consistent and persevering. A people, or its representatives, cannot be too calm or too cautious in their deliberations, nor too inflexible in their determinations. Hesitate before resolving—after having done so, persist.

The Union must be Repealed.

The repeal of the Act of Union must be demanded, because it is the wish of the people, declared in their petitions of 1822 and 1836—because, apart from the injustice of its provisions, its principle is stupidly vicious in placing under one Legislature a territory so vast, that it cannot be sufficiently well known for the representatives to decide advisedly as to the relative importance of local improvements demanded on all hands, and the contradictory allegations of the people on a great variety of measures. And yet in new countries, whose wants spread and vary with the rapid increase of the population and of the clearances, the mass of parliamentary labours relate to measures of detail which require a profound knowledge of the wants and of the resources of all their localities. Besides, since the Union, men the most enlightened, the most worthy of the title and of the functions of legislators, have almost invariably abstained from voting with those of Lower Canada on questions relative to Upper Canada, and *vice versa*. This is just, and proves the folly of the Legislative Union. But what is just to honest and enlightened minds does not always appear so to narrow and egotistical men: and it will too often be found that men of inferior capacity, passionate and presumptuous, will pass laws for the sections of the United Province of which they know neither the anterior jurisprudence nor the social condition, nor the actual wants. Moreover, the crude and precipitate legislation of late years is a chaos without connection, without stability, varying from one session to another in such a degree, that if this evil continues with that of the slow distribution of the statutes, contempt of the law will become general, owing to the impossibility of reading it, before it shall be changed. Since the Union, the representation is diminished nearly a half, while the taxes are more than doubled. Those who demanded it foretold a different result, saying that it would give more strength and

authority to the representation—would materially diminish the expenditure—and would thus relieve commerce from the weight of taxation which pressed on it. Have these prophets, whether deceivers or deceived, to applaud themselves for their sagacity? Is their commerce better encouraged? Is it much more brilliant under the protection of a tariff of ten to twenty per cent. than it was when under one two to ten per cent.?

The Union Universally Reprobated.

How is it then that an act [Uniting the Canadas in 1840] which has done evil to all the world—to those who asked it, and those who repelled it—against which there is in Lower Canada a universal reprobation and dislike—how is it that it does not find on the floor of the legislature, one voice, one single voice to echo the incessant complaints which are heard without? It is because some men, in all other respects, of great merit—the liberals of Upper Canada, with whom those of Lower Canada must act in concert, reduced to despair by the injustice of the tory faction, and of the family compact, were deceived, and demanded the intervention of the English Parliament in favor of this fatal Union; imagining that they might obtain it on equitable conditions, and that united to the patriots of Lower Canada, they would assure to the united Province a just and liberal government, such as the divided Province had never known.

In the anguish of their sufferings they forgot the strict principle of morality—that of not doing to others what we would not wish done to ourselves. Contrary to our wishes, of which they were not ignorant, they demanded from a power whose intervention has never taken effect, except to diminish colonial liberties, that she would augment theirs. They have been deceived in their attempt. Their demands were taken as the authority for the intervention; but the prejudices of the English aristocracy were alone consulted on the narrow measure of restricted liberty which should be accorded. The old societies of Europe, harrassed by political monopolies in favor of a small number of privileged persons, surrounded by a large number of paupers, have, no doubt, prejudices, have, perhaps, necessities for absolute or strongly aristocratic governments.

Democratic Institutions for Canada.

In young America, where entire populations may be proprietors, where entails have not established hereditary fortunes, but where each man begins his own, and can with moderate labour secure a decent competence, there are the instincts and necessities of democratic institutions. From thence comes the warning, that we ought always to dread and never to demand the interference of the metropolitan power. The history of the thirteen revolted colonies afforded them the clearest monitions on the danger of their conduct. Nevertheless these [Upper Canadian] persons, only, (never the tories) will be able and desirous of aiding us to put an end to our common miseries when they shall have become aware of the deception practised against them. They believed in good faith that Responsible Government would afford all the advantages of two elective Chambers.

Elective Governors for Canada.

For this demand we had the example of some of the ancient colonies, of which the free and happy citizens never received a Governor from England, but always elected him, as well as the members of the two houses, the sheriffs, and the magistrates of every grade.—In demanding an order of things which had once been, we knew what we asked.

Responsible Government—An Enigma.

In welcoming Responsible Government with so much eagerness, we were little acquainted with what we received. The colonists believed it was that full responsibility, which more than once in England had forced the sovereign to receive for ministers, those whom in other times he called his enemies, or with tears and despair, had refused to receive as such. But the ministers quickly declared, that in a colony this responsibility was not precisely the same as at the metropolis. They told us what it is not, but did not tell us what it is. It must, then, be an enigma interpreted differently by him who offers, and by him who receives it; hence the fertile source of misunderstandings, complaints, and recriminations between the Governor and the representatives. For the electors throughout the country, it must be that which the House of Assembly defined it to be. During a short interval, under Sir C. Bagot, it worked happily; it has ceased to do so since. His successor, Lord Metcalfe, immediately after his arrival, wrote, that there existed an antagonism between himself and his Ministers, who possessed the support and confidence of a large number of representatives. He had private confidants.—Upon the advice of irresponsible ministers, he disposed of employments without consulting those who were responsible to the country for the choice. They felt that the interests of the colony were wounded by this conduct, and that it was unjust and offensive to themselves; they resigned. The house sanctioned them. That was the legitimate tribunal, which in the first instance, was competent to decide between them and him. He ought to have recalled them to their posts. He did not do so; but placed himself in collision with the House, and from that moment ceased to be fit to continue the administration of the country, which in the General Election confirmed the vote of approbation, which from their colleagues the ex-ministers had received. The country has not, and will not change its opinions. That is a warning which has hitherto been invariably given to every Governor, and must be continued. The representatives are the only authority in the country, of which the affections, the passions, the interests, if you will, are identical with those of the people. Sometimes perhaps in matters of small importance they may be deceived, since they are men; but they will doubtless be deceived less often than the other authorities, who are also men—men much more interested in withdrawing themselves from the supervision and controul of public opinion, and popular election. It is, then, a duty alike of prudence and gratitude to rally in all cases round the majority of the representatives.

On occasions of conflict there is much stronger probability of their being right, than that a Governor, brought up in a different state of society from our own, should be so. This reasonable presumption, that with respect to us, they are in error when they are at strife with our representatives, has become more strong since they came willingly upon a mission so unjust, as that of working a system, so inequitable in its principles and details, as the act of union. In your country then, as well as in all others throughout the country, it will be proper to sustain those candidates who are known to you, as having allied themselves to the Ministry, who strove with energy against the Governor Metcalfe, and against his unconstitutional practice of attempting to govern, by other advisers than those which the country gave him. It will be proper that you should force the same men back into power.

Responsible Government a cruel Mockery.

If Responsible Government be a reality, the time is come when it may do more good than I hope

from it; I who only regard it as a mockery.—Those who believe in its sincerity, and, therefore, in its real importance, will have the opportunity they desire to advance the cause of reform. If the new Governor, by himself, or by the Legislative Council, of which he is always the master, shall seek to hinder liberal measures which may be proposed, they will be undeceived, a little later than myself, as to the value of the despatches of Lord John Russell, and they will then commence a more energetic agitation than has hitherto existed. In all that they have done in the Legislature, in the conditions which they have annexed to their return to the Ministry, in the noble disinterestedness with which they resigned their charges, I approve of their conduct.

I am surprised and afflicted by the moderation, which has prevented them from taking into consideration any of the measures that they approved in 1834, which has prevented them from ever agitating the repeal of the Union.—They are constrained by the necessity of coaxing the Liberals of Upper Canada, who cannot so easily discover that they are fallen into a fatal error, so long as they indulge the very slightest hope of advantageously working Responsible Government. Every division among Liberals of whatever shade, ought to be studiously avoided, and it is on this account, that I must hesitate to yield myself to your spontaneous invitation for my return to public life.

Results of Lord John Russell's Robbery of the Canadian Exchequer.

Nothing can be more honourable to me than this step on your part; and I may add, that nothing can be more consoling after the inexhaustible chagrin, which we feel at the conflagration and devastation of so large a portion of the country, at the bloody executions, the exile, the transportation, the sufferings after illegal military sentences, of so great a number of the dearest and most respected of our fellow citizens, than his manifestation on your part, which proves that you remain the same men in politics that you were in 1834, and that you believe me, that I remain the same I was on the day of our forced separation, unshaken in my attachment to the reforms which I then demanded, after thirty years of political study, carried on with all the assiduity of which I am capable.

A Strong Opposition, with Principles.

I see little chance of promoting at present the public good in the manner which appears to me the most efficacious, by a strong opposition rather than by an administration, which will be restricted by instructions coming from England, if the custom, which used to be observed, be still maintained, of mingling in Colonial deliberations—by a strong opposition which should have for its avowed programme some important reforms, submitted to the consideration of the people, in the same manner as the resolutions voted by the Legislature in 1836, or such as the manifesto, which the Quebec Committee of Reform and Progress has just put forth.

Before the end of the next parliamentary session, the reasonable doubt, which may exist at present among many sincere friends of the country, as to whether the course which I prefer is the best, or the worst, will have been definitely decided. The probabilities that our political friends are about to find themselves stronger in the next parliament than they were, in numbers, at the last are so great, that I see them in power and at work. If they succeed in doing the good which you, they, and I wish for, their course will be the best. If they do not so succeed, we shall be altogether, people and representatives, constituents and nominees, there will be nothing to do, but to organise

the most vigorous opposition possible, within the limits of the law.

Railways, Canals, Bridges, &c.

Do not conclude from the nature and length of this communication, that I regard nothing but political forms and organic changes, in our faulty constitution—that I am indifferent to the material amelioration of the country, to the multiplication of canals, bridges, railroads, light-houses and wharves. Every individual who invests capital in works of this kind, merits well of society, and ought to obtain easily from the Legislature the laws necessary for the execution of their laudable enterprises; at the same time, however, that the community is protected against immoderate profits. Useful enterprises, which exceed the means of individuals, ought often to be encouraged by the state! but then with knowledge and conscience—integrity and science, giving beforehand correct estimates of the nature and value of the words to be undertaken, in order that those which are most necessary should have the preference. Every absorption of capital in a foolish enterprise represses those which are useful.

Free Trade.—Low Taxes.

As to free trade, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, I wish for them, and will sustain them, with all my power. A disciple of the school of Adam Smith from my earliest youth—and at all times the enemy of every political or commercial monopoly or privilege, I do not desire that any industry, or any class of citizens should be surcharged, for the profit of other classes and other industries. The imposts ought to be the minimum of that which it is necessary to receive from each citizen in proportion to his fortune and his expenditure, in order to provide for the just expenses of an economical and well managed government.

Constitutional Reforms.

I have spoken of constitutional reforms with more of detail and ardour than of material improvements, because they are of a higher order—because it is necessary to have free institutions, well calculated to protect the property of each individual, in order to make all love that labour which renders nations more moral and more rich, and gives them the means of multiplying their material improvement, as is proved by their prodigiously rapid development amongst our active and industrious neighbours—lastly, because others do not speak to you enough about them; because, also, material improvements belong to the order of the day, for there is no difference in their powerful efficacy in promoting the well-being of those societies which facilitate them.

The Schoolmaster for All.

Lastly, I will conclude by communicating with you, on a subject, which in importance yields to none of those already treated of—that of popular education, and of the most general character, which may be possible. In the advanced state of modern civilization, the priest, the judge, and the schoolmaster, are the functionaries who contribute the best, the most, and at the least expense, to the maintenance of order in society, which, day by day, in proportion as instruction is extended, is more easy to be governed by reason, more difficult to be governed by brutal and armed force. The more you pay schoolmasters, the less you pay policemen and soldiers, and in the civil service of the state you will have more enlightened functionaries, at least cost, in proportion to the increased number whom education will qualify. Competition will reduce salaries. Cheap Government can only be had where there are plenty of good school-

masters. There is no money so well disbursed as that thus usefully expended to avoid useless expense.

Farming in Lower Canada & New York.

You do not doubt that a rich man who sees a poor one suffering from hunger, is obliged to give him the nourishment which may allay his sufferings. But the mind has its necessities as the body has. The duties of humanity are badly fulfilled, if the wants of the body are only supplied, without any aid being given to those of the mind. Would that those who make the mistake, of being indifferent to general instruction, would give themselves the pleasure of a journey to the United States, to see how much more at their ease the farmers are there than here; on how many bad lands they reap more than we on our good ones—why their poor lands sell at ten times as much as our rich ones. They will receive a uniform answer; we owe it to our good government, and our good schools. They will return from their trip changed and convinced; ardent friends of good schools and good government. I am Gentlemen, with profound respect, your obedient servant,

L. J. PAPINEAU.

December, 1847.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

QUEBEC, MAY 18, 1855.—The House of Assembly was about to sit in Committee to vote away public revenue. Mr. Cayley moved that the Speaker do leave the chair, when Mr. Mackenzie, in amendment, proposed that it be "Resolved that the best interests of Upper and Lower Canada would be promoted by an immediate repeal or dissolution of the political or Legislative Union now subsisting between these sections of the Province of Canada."

Sir Allan MacNab rose to say, that when members of the House of Commons did not want to hear certain discussions they knew how to cough down useless debates, or words to that effect, upon which his followers set up a howl, drummed on their desks, and shouted so that there could be no argument. This was kept up for three quarters of an hour, and (Messrs. Christie, Frazer, and Merritt, who would have voted yea, being absent at the moment) a vote was taken, and resulted in 14 Lower Canada ayes to 30 noes—6 Upper Canada ayes to 24 noes.

Yeas: Atkins, Biggar, Bourassa, Bureau, Daoust, Darche, Dorion, Dufresne, Guevremont, Hartman, Huot, Jobin, Laberge, Larwill, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Prevost, Rolph, Valois, and A. Wright.—20.

Nays: Brown, Cartier Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Church, Clarke, Crawford, Daly Delong, Drummond, Foley, Gill, Holton, Lumsden, McDonald of Cornwall, MacNab, Masson, Matheson, J. C. Morrison, Murney, Niles, Patrick, Rankin, Robinson, Sanborn, Shaw, Somerville, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Terrell, Smith of Port Hope, Smith of Kingston, Turcott, &c.—54.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.—Franklin Pierce, N. H. President, Salary \$25,000, The Cabinet, 7 members, \$8,000 a year each, viz., J. Guthrie, Ky., Sec. Treasury; R. McClelland, Mich., Sec. Interior; J. C. Dobbin, N. C., Sec. Navy; Jeff. Davis, Mi., Sec. War; Jas. Campbell, Pa., Postmaster General; C. Cushing, Attorney General. U. S. Senate, 62 members. House of Representatives, 234 members.

Another Four Million to the Trunk.

After voting to borrow nine millions, and hand it over to men who, if they were not as corrupt as Satan, would soon be made so by our colonial system, a new claim was made on the colony last May 4th, for four millions more to the speculators, to help the trunk-making, as Cayley stated it in his artful resolution, half the cost—yes, half the imaginary cost, or £5,000 a mile, from Stratford to St. Thomas, far below Quebec. "Give us an additional four million or we'll stop," said Baring, Glyn, Peto, Holton, Gzowski, Jackson, Tilloch, Galt and Co.!! The yeas were Langton [paying his present clerkship], Roblin, a sub-contractor, Galt & Holton, contractors for £1,300,000, Cayley (for the Canada Company), Church, Dr. Clarke, Macnab, SPENCE, LUMSDEN, GOULD, Cryslar, Daly, Drummond, Ferguson, Hincks, LARWILL, the Morrisons, MUNRO, RANKIN, Robinson, Sydney, James and Henry Smith, Stevenson, &c. The Constitution of New York State, had we had it, would have required two-thirds of two elective houses to say yea, and the sooner we get a two-third check in ours the better. The four million vote was given without the slightest effort to enquire into the pretended company's management, the character of their work, or to get any security in any way for the future. This comes of French connexion below, and those leeches, the Canada Company above—with a stranger governor to play into the hands of London usurers, and our vile landjobbers, place-hunters, &c.

Five days before the dissolution of the legislature of 1851, viz: August 25, Mr. Hincks for the Canada Company, the War office, &c., introduced a bill for the construction of a grand military railway from Halifax to Quebec, 660 miles, thence to Montreal, &c.—Canada to borrow the money on the credit of a revenue three-fourths of which is raised from Upper Canada, to be expended out of Upper Canada, and where it would never yield a cent of revenue, nor pay interest. It was read twice same day—passed through committee next day, and ordered to be engrossed—read again and passed the fourth day; went through all the forms in Eusebe Cartier's senate; and became a law, saddling on Canada sixteen millions of dollars of debt. On the vote, August 16, to borrow sixteen millions, only nine Upper Canada members voted yea—but the French, the government, and the priesthood nullified our dissent.

In August, 1851, the Montreal and Kingston Railway Company were chartered, the corporation being seven, viz.: John Young, A. N. Morin, L. Macpherson, A. T. Galt, George E. Cartier, Ira Gould, L. H. Holland, &c. Stock might be \$1,000,000 [Stat. p. 2213]. Cartier presided at their organization—Holton was elected president. News came that Jackson would take the whole line; and says Cartier [our Provincial Secretary here!] in Assembly, Oct. 21, 1852, "As soon as this was known in Montreal, certain gentlemen entered into preliminary articles, from which it was clear that the company was a sham, and they subscribed the whole stock. He was convinced that the subscription of that stock was a mere sham paper; and in view of the after events he must say that he regretted having lent himself to the formation of the Company. He was actuated throughout, however, by the most disinterested motives."

Yes, your motives were transparent enough, you had a glib tongue and a vote, and had to be hired; you got a directorship in the more costly sham, \$6,700 a year (and probably a share in the land speculations), as Solicitor to the Trunk. Uncle Eusebe, who was one of the rebellious of 1837, like yourself, got a seat for life in the Council, and finally you had a place in the Government. Canada was sold—you were bought.

The charter was only proclaimed in August, 1852, and two months thereafter, Messrs. Holton and Galt, avowed annexationists, of 1849, bargained to resign that charter, having done nothing more than nominally pay into a bank and take out again, a tenth of their capital. They affected Roman virtue at first; solemnly averred that they could build the road sooner at £6,500 a mile, and would not require as much as \$3,000 of Government—that they did not want to cheat the public by issuing vast quantities of stock. Mr. Holton asked of Sir Allan MacNab, same time, "Is the instrumentality of Mr. Jackson and his associates so essential for procuring a loan of English capital, that they should be paid from 30 to 50 per cent over the cash value of their work, merely for the facilities they are supposed to possess as money brokers? or is it pretended that a little knot of railway jobbers hold the key of the great money market of the world?"

Whether the shams of electing a president, affecting *Spartan* virtue, &c., were movements made through a private understanding with Mr. Hincks cannot be known, but Galt and Holton sat down next month (Nov. 1852) at the board of Directors of the Grand Trunk to make a railway at £10,000 a mile, to be paid for in six per cent bonds, too, the principal and interest of which were payable in England, and at a premium which the new railway jobbers pocketed, though they were ready to swear they could do it as well for £6,500—their colleagues being Cartier, John Ross, Crawford, of Brockville, (the Railway Jobber), Hincks, Morris, &c.; and Speaker Scitotte supporting the bill; and instead of taking less than £3000 a mile, they have since made use of their position as assemblymen to vote 50 per cent of the £10,000 a mile out of the public purse, in order to pay themselves as contractors under the *high* tariff, declaring at same time, on honor, that they had no interest in a money vote which was putting tons of specie in their pockets not otherwise to be had! The original bill carried the guarantee up to Toronto. Galt & Holton voted to extend it to their contract above Toronto, and yet affirmed that in their £900,000 sterling vote of last session they had no peculiar interest!!! Gzowski Galt, Macpherson, and Holton got a contract above Toronto at £1,300,000 (\$5,200,000) at an enhanced price. Another M. P. whose votes had suited Lord Elgin, (Benjamin Holmes,) got a very lucrative office on the Trunk, and though a hot annexationist in 1849, he is now again just as loyal as he was in December 1837! and for the same reason, too. He's paid for it.

In 1853, Messrs. C. J. Brydges, agent Great Western R. R., G. S. Tiffany, C. Buchanan, W. Niles, M. P., D. Mathieson, M. P., &c, issued a protest, in which Messrs. G. & H., are accused of corrupt conduct. Here is a passage:

"The stock was taken up mainly by Messrs. A. T. Galt, L. H. Holton, and D. L. McPherson, who were all three interested in the construction of the line. These gentlemen (Messrs. Holton and Galt especially) strenuously opposed the granting of the present Grand Trunk Act, and not without reason set up their vested rights, called into existence as they had been by the act of the Government, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, and expecting as they did to benefit by the construction of the line. Despite the opposition of Messrs. Holton and Galt, the Grand Trunk Bill passed the committee, and was ordered to be reported to the House. The opposition to it was still continued, but at length was suddenly, and without the decency of any alleged cause, put an end to, to the utter amazement of the country at large; and the names which appear in the Grand Trunk Act, include those of Messrs. Galt, Holton, and McPherson, its bitter opponents when before the special Committee.

In the same Session a Bill was introduced, "to amend the Act incorporating the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company. The contractors for constructing the Toronto and Guelph line include Messrs. Galt, Holton and McPherson."

If the difference on the \$5,200,000 contract, entered into by Messrs. Galt, Holton, &c., at some \$40,000 a mile (directors and contractors!) for the road from Samia to Toronto, was not a corrupt bargain, what was it? Who had denounced its dishonesty more than they? Did not Mr. John Young manfully uphold the public interest, and oppose their selfishness? A constitution to check such jobbers and such jobs, whether gambling under a republican or loyal cloak, is the one thing needful.

Gzowski, Holton's partner in the \$5,200,000 contract, with Keefer, surveyed the whole line—Montreal to Toronto—and valued the road, owing to the level easy character of the line, &c., at £4,425 a mile, from Kingston to Toronto, and £5,340 from Kingston to Montreal; Chamberlain offered to do the work for £6,250, and deposit half a million dollars as security. Government gave it to Jackson & Co., at £10,130!! Among the years, Nov. 2, 1852, to double the price of 1000 miles of road, were Robinson, Rolph, Hincks, Sicotte, Prince, Cartier, Crawford, Morin, Wright of Peel, Stevenson, Drummond, Street!! Bowes was a petitioner. Street and Rolph may explain how *Welland* and *Norfolk* were to be benefited.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AGAINST THE UNION.—His grace spoke and voted, in the House of Lords against the Union of the Canadas, and recorded his protest on the Journals, because the territory is too extensive to be conveniently governed—the people speak different languages, hold property under different laws, and profess 15 religious systems—the Canadas, divided in religious belief, have no common interest except the St. Lawrence navigation. Lower Canada had never considered of a Union, and Upper Canada was not fairly consulted—and the French population have declared against a Union.

Repeal, Brown, Frazer, Hartman, Jobin,

At a dinner to Mr. Aikens, at Brampton, summer 1855, Mr. George Brown gave his opinion thus:—"I say that representation by population would be an efficient remedy for that evil.—Mr. Hartman says "so too. He says if we cannot have representation "by population, we must have a dissolution of the "Union—I say so too. I say we can get representation by population—he says we cannot."

Dr. Frazer, of Welland, "went for a repeal of the "Union. It was the only cure they could have, and he was sure they would have it sooner than they "could get representation by population. his constituents were in favor of a dissolution. It was an important question for Canada, and ought to be well "considered."

During the sessions of Parliament, 1852-3, Messrs. Marchildon and Jobin, Lower Canadians, moved a repeal of the Union, on account of dissimilarity of laws, institutions, languages, religion, manners, customs, and extent of country. Negatived on a division.—*Jour.* p. 680.

RAILWAYS OPEN IN CANADA.—Total 1031 miles, viz., Grand Trunk, 404, (including Montreal to Brock, ville, 126—Quebec to St. Thomas, 40—Richmond to Quebec 96, and Longueuil to Maine via Sherbrooke). St. Lawrence and Champlain, 45. Montreal and New York, 28. Prescott and Ottawa City, 50. Cobourg and Peterboro' 28. Ontario, Simcoe and Huron, 94; Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich, 80. Great Western and branches, 235. Toronto to Hamilton, 45. Galt to Preston, 5.

FRENCH.—That language which excels all others, now vernacular among men, in the precision and delicacy with which it discriminate all the most subtle forms of thought, and all the fluctuating shades of emotions.—*Sir James Stephen's Lectures.*

PROPORTIONS OF REVENUE RAISED IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

The gross revenue from goods imported into Canada during 1854 was £1,225,192: the net revenue £1,170,831. Of the gross income, there was collected at the Upper Canada Custom Houses, £549,888, and in Lower Canada, exclusive of Montreal, only £196,701.

Montreal is the great shipping port of Upper Canada on the St. Lawrence and its canals. From its great warehouses the Upper Canada trade is supplied. Not one-fourth of the duties paid there are upon goods consumed in Lower Canada, whose French inhabitants studiously avoid purchasing imported goods to any extent. Ask its merchants, and they will tell you that Upper Canada pays more than three-fourths of the duties collected at Montreal, which, in 1854, amounted to £478,603; three-fourths of which (£358,352) if added to £549,888 collected in U. C., will give £908,840 of taxes paid by us Upper Canadians, against £196,781 added to £119,651, the fourth of the Montreal revenue, or £316,352.

If we deduct some return duties, or take the net revenues, the result will be very much the same.

It is impossible to prove the proportion contributed by Upper Canada of the Tax on Bank Issues, because we cannot show where the notes of Banks with 20 or 30 branches circulate: it may be presumed, however, that if three-fourths of the trade centers in U. C., the paper circulation is in proportion, and the Union compels us to give branches of Lower Canada Banks every privilege which ours enjoy here.

The gross revenue from public works in 1854 was £108,527, of which £52,076 was from the Welland, £5,870 from the Burlington, £2,602 from Harbors, £144 from Dunnville bridge, and £3,217 from Roads, say £63,909, all in Upper Canada—also £27,257 from the St. Lawrence, £2763 from the Rideau and Ottawa canals, and £9,514 from the Ottawa Slides—half at least, or £19,902, accruing in and from Upper Canada. Add £19,902, to £63,909, and we have £83,811, or about seven-ninths of the gross revenue from Works, paid by Upper Canada.

The gross amount of casual revenue for 1854 was £28,754, of which £19,920 was for insurance on burnt property, and £7334 for interest of loans to banks at 3 and 4 per cent. which Canada had borrowed at 6.

The gross Territorial Revenue in 1854 was £102,399, of which Crown Land Sales, Upper Canada, were £37,012—Lower Canada only £4,049; Mining Licenses, U. C. £7,296—L. C. next to nothing; Timber and Forest dues £45,777, of which £32,000 were paid by U. C.—the proportions being, very nearly, U. C. £77,996—L. C. only £24,403.

The license duties are now otherwise appropriated, in part, I therefore pass them over.

In 1854, then Lower Canada contributed to the common fund, for Customs Duties £316,352; for Public Works £24,716; for Public Lands, Mines, Timber, &c. £24,403: total £365,471.

While Upper Canada contributed, for Customs Duties £908,840; for Public Works £83,811:

for Public Lands, Mines, Timber, &c. £77,996: total £1,070,647.

Of £1,436,118, Upper Canada is taxed nearly three pounds for every pound levied from Lower Canada, yet Lower Canada consumes more than half this revenue, and gives 65 votes in Assembly against 65 from Upper Canada!

WHERE THE MONEY OF CANADA GOES.

[See also pages 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, &c.]

Expenditure Out of Customs Revenue.

In 1854, the cost of collecting was £45,773, of which £22,771, or about one-half, is expended in Lower Canada.

Ocean Steamers, to carry the trade away from New-York and Boston to Portland and Quebec, £ , for 1854. For 1856, £18,000 to £20,000.

Tug Boats, below and above Quebec, to equalize the cost of conveying British and Foreign goods, via the St. Lawrence, with the prices paid on routes thro' the U. S. £11,400 in 1854.

Out of Territorial Revenue.

Surveys in Lower Canada, 1854, (the proceeds of land sales in which are not a tenth of those in Upper Canada,) £7398. Surveys in Upper Canada, only £2870.

Exploring Roads for Colonization, 1854, L. C. £1340. Do. Upper Canada, only £1943.

Salaries, Crown Land Office, £8170, defrayed by a tax of six per cent. on Upper Canada Clergy Reserves and School Moneys, so that we have Monsieur Cauchon, from Quebec, presiding over a department, out of which he draws \$5,000 a year of salary; nine-tenths of the land receipts in which are Upper Canadian: he dancing thro' Europe tho' paid for being here; and the receipts in U. C. wasted in idle persons, or sham surveys in L. C.

Besides the 6 per cent. £5716 are paid east and west to "sundry agents" for lands; £1006 to Derbyshire and Desbarats for "stationery, &c." furnished at Quebec; also large sums to Genereauxs, Tetus, Bouchettes, Morins, Cherriers, Roches, Langevins, Boutilliers, Fortiers, Primroses, Duchesnays, &c.—and, in short, £31,183, added to £8,295 (commission!) was paid out of the "territorial," the greater part for Lower Canada uses.

There was voted, moreover, and paid, £30,000 more to Lower Canada Roads, and £30,000 to Upper Canada Roads, wherever Messrs. Cauchon, Tache, Lemieux, Hincks, Cartier, &c. may have chosen to spend it.

Nor was this all:

The whole host of idle, useless clerks and supernumeraries (and I do not blame them) were down upon us—or rather the government, to close their mouths, and keep the household troops in good humor, squeezed from the territorial orange another 25 per cent on salaries, and handed over, by a midnight vote, many thousand dollars more, to the officials for 1854, Lower Canada ready to take, but yielding nothing—not even a cent ~~of~~ 1000 acres of wild land tax! Not one in five of the things done or persons employed, or pretended so to be, is of the slightest use—but French

votes are in the market, and their price is such and so much.

SALARIES OR INCOMES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

1. Governor Sir E. Head \$31,111, a splendid house, free, servants, aids, patronage, &c. Salary voted by British House of Commons out of proceeds of Canada taxation. Governor removable at the pleasure of Mr. Labouchere, brother-in-law of the Barings.

2. Lord Viscount Bury, Indian and Civil Sec'y to Sir E. Head, \$3000 a year, voted as above. Son-in-law to Sir A. McNab, and heir to a British earldom.

3. Sir Allan McNab, Robert Spence, E. G. Cartier, F. Lemieux, Dr. Tache, W. Cayley, J. Ross, J. A. Macdonald, —Drummond, and Joseph Cauchon, ministers, chosen by Sir E. Head during his pleasure—removable at his nod—whose advice he may take or reject. Each of these ten instruments of the Barings, Glyn's, Laboucheres, Canada Co.s, and Quebec Bishops gets five thousand dollars a year for salary (each having voted himself worth that)—the salary is paid by a vote of the British House of Commons, out of Canada funds—and each of these persons takes \$6 a day and some of them mileage for each day the parliament sits, over and above the salary. They have an immense patronage in their gift, subject to Head the Colonial office agent—can help a friend (Clarke Gamble for example) to thousands of acres at 20 cents each, on a claim not worth a cent—can ask a House of 20 members, at the close of a Session, to pass a separate school bill, or vote a few millions of dollars in jobs, in the absence of the other 110—can and do take the public revenue and expend it, without any legislative sanction—are at the head of departments, and enjoy the Grand Trunk patronage, being, while in office, measurably above all law. Of course such a system is ruinous to the country, as a few years will serve to show, if war in America do not sooner explain.

4. Alexander M. Ross, Engineer, Grand Trunk Railway, at \$13,000 a year.

5. Sir Cusac Roney, Knight, agent to do., at \$13,000 a year.

6. Sir J. B. Robinson bart, one of the chief justices, west, \$6,666 a year, \$500 for travelling, and a pension for life of \$4,444 whenever he may choose to turn over the berth to another Bourbon.

7. Sir Allan McNab, by his sister's husband, —Stewart, the registrarship of Hamilton, Dundas, and Wentworth, \$6,500 a year.

8. John Ridout, inheriting from his father, (who had also a salary of \$888 yearly during 25 years, because he had previously been paid \$888 for paying a few colonial functionaries with money sent from Europe,) the registrarship of Toronto and York, well worth \$12,000 a year now—but to be divided with John Gamble, M.P., it is said—John's republicanism being in abeyance while the Bourbons reign.

9. Derbyshire and Desbarats, Queen's Printers, and Canada Gazette issuers. Their income from the public, by reason of their monopoly, cannot be less than forty thousand dollars a year of clear profits; and whether they have sleeping partners whose influence keeps this load on the shoulders.

of the public, it would, as matters go now, be difficult to ascertain.

Instead of heads of departments and chief clerks, we have, though created by no law, a deputy-receiver-general, with three or four salaries, in the aggregate perhaps \$2,400 to \$3,000 (who can tell?)—a deputy-inspector-general, acting and paid, and an ex-deputy, pensioned off—a deputy minister of public instruction west—a deputy assistant secretary, east, at £600, + £150 (\$3000)—a ditto do. west—two solicitors-general at \$3,000 each, as deputies to two attorneys at \$5,000 each—and such a host of “deputies” elsewhere, down to the deputy-postmaster’s deputy at half the fees, that this almanac would scarce contain their names. Then we have clerks for all conceivable purposes, and for no purpose at all; the annual record of merely their useless names and incomes, with the few that toil usefully among the idle, makes a volume annually like a house bible. The Inspector-General has an auditor (a mere clerk), at \$2,000, and a commissioner (Bouchette), at \$2,500; and the \$5,000 French head of the Board of Works, has an English deputy-assistant (Killaly) who does the work, so far as any is done—at \$3,000 a year, and \$900 more, besides “advantages,” with Mr. Thomas Begley as clerk or secretary at \$2,000, and \$500 more, who had to get an extra clerk to try to make his accounts balance, and hard work that was.

Lower Canada Light Houses.

Although we have a Board of Works, with a staff of officials of no common magnitude, and spent in 1854, \$700,000 in Lower Canada Light Houses, our bad, corrupt government has set up another staff of officials to do the work of our Board of Works in Lower Canada, under the cant name of Trinity Houses, and an old knave named F. Baby, in whose name large sums have been drawn from the public as Lower Canada jobs and sham contracts, *I speak advisedly*, had his £1,000 claim for services rendered Trinity House in 1854. That year, £21,500 were paid to the Montreal and Quebec Trinity Houses for light money to Lower Canada, three-fourths of which, or about \$65,000 was drawn from Upper Canadian pockets. Who looks after these people’s expenditures, or any Canadian expenditure? Folly, with his cap and bells—nobody else that we know.

Judges, Sheriffs, and Clerks, L. C.

Lower Canada, with very little law business and less trade, has two Chief Justices at \$5,000 each—one Puisne Judge at \$5,000—twelve more judges at \$4,000 each—nine or ten more judges at \$2,200 each—and an account trumped up yearly of about \$6,000 for their travelling charges. Then there is a Vice-Admiralty Court, pensions to other judges, and extra charges without end, say nearly \$100,000, of which Upper Canada, as yielding three-fourths of the revenue, pays full \$75,000, or three-fourths; Lower Canada only \$25,000, or one-fourth.

In 1854, as now, the Lower Canadian Sheriffs, Coroners, Interpreters, High Constables, Jail Keepers, Jail Doctors, Court House Keepers, Court House Clerks, Clerks of the Peace, Rents of Court Houses, Messengers, Criers, Tipstaves, and Superintendents of Crown Witnesses, were all paid out of the general revenue of Canada, including \$9,511 to the local Police Justice (Johnson), at Three Rivers. The amount paid

these persons was \$144,561½ [See Public Accounts, pages 52 to 65], of which Upper Canada paid three-fourths, or about \$108,000, and the French quarter their jurors, sheriffs, &c., upon us for salary also, besides making us pay our own, also our Coroners, Criers, Police, Court Houses, Peace Clerks, &c. This is a part of the fruit of a Union planned for the plunder of Upper Canada.

Agriculture.—Seed Wheat.

Of twenty thousand pounds a year paid from the common treasury, half goes to Lower Canada, which does not export a bushel of wheat, but has to buy hundreds of thousands of bushels. Of this £20,000, Lower Canada takes £10,000 but contributes only £5,000. Upper Canada pays the other £15,000.

Last year, Upper Canada had also to provide its own seed wheat, and also to vote from the common purse, which it fills, £5,000, to be divided *politically* in the counties of Lower Canada, in order to provide seed wheat there also at our expence! Wont we get rich upon it?

EXPENSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature consists of about 40 persons selected by the Colonial office as a sort of costly political screen, and called a Legislative Council, and 130 persons called an Assembly.

Including the pay and contingencies and printing of members, alterations in, loss and rents of buildings, and cost of removing up and down, and election bills, and pensions, and postages, and salaries, allowances, fees, douceurs, &c. of clerks, translators, librarians, messengers, &c. &c., I am prepared to prove that the cost to the country of this branch of the machinery of state is fully A MILLION of dollars a year, or ALMOST SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH for every one of the 170 persons assembled to benefit society by their costly wisdom. The Assembly’s Clerk gets 3,000 dollars—750 more was paid him last Session—ditto to the Council’s man, I suppose.

Who foots the bill?

Half of this enormous sum, or \$500,000, is on account of Lower Canada connexion: we go it blind, pretending to make laws for a distant people whose language, religion, origin, laws and institutions we do not understand. Lower Canada members are thus corrupted and made docile to induce them to force dishonest laws upon us exclusively, which Upper Canada members vainly oppose by vote.

How stands the account?

The million of dollars is taken out of the common treasury. Lower Canada takes her half million, but only contributes \$250,000: Upper Canada takes her half million, and contributes \$750,000.

To please the French, and fill Lower Canada purses, the Executive Government and Legislature have been located MORE THAN TEN years out of fifteen since the Union, in Lower Canada, and LESS THAN five in Upper Canada, thereby throwing the expenditure as far as possible into the pockets of Lower Canadians.

Moreover, the printing and translating costs an enormous sum yearly. Everything has to be

translated and printed in French and in English, which would not be necessary if we were free of Lower Canada.

In 1836, the aggregate numbers of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, was as now, about 170 persons: the length of their Sessions was about the same as now—two separate legislatures: but the cost of their legislation, instead of being a million of dollars was not a hundred thousand! Now we pay every Lower Canada Legislative Councillor six dollars a day: then we paid neither theirs nor ours any wages at all; they were allowed to sit on the pretence that they were opulent land-owners, tho' in reality they were a pack of contemptible cringing sycophants and place beggars.

In 1836, our Assemblymen were well paid with \$2 a day each: now we get \$6—and 7½ months last Session at \$6, to 170 people, is about 230,000 dollars.

THE BRITISH STOCKJOBBERING.

While the Banks of U. C., are, in reality, the treasury of the province, and able to boast that they have divided (if my memory is accurate) 9 per cent a year, during 30 years; though their stock is often below and rarely above par, and their mode of keeping the accounts of their numerous branches, so intricate as to subject them to the suspicion of not knowing how they stand, as to finance, British stockjobbers have the control of our revenue, our loans, the military road, in case of war, called the Grand Trunk; and, though giving no security whatever (although former agents of Canada West failed), they dictate the terms of our contracts, control our legislature and executive government, through the son of a member of the firm as Colonial Secretary, with the agent of his office, here, during his pleasure, as governor, and paid out of our revenue \$32,000 a year of income, nearly, without our consent,—they hold nearly three millions of dollars of Canada money, waiting, as it is pretended, to be used to pay loans not due for seven or eight years to come, and which England has endorsed. They are supposed to have invested three millions in the British funds, so that we receive therefrom a little over three per cent of interest, and pay much higher on the money, borrowed! If they keep our securities safely, they charge 1 per cent of commission on all they do—1 per cent on borrowing \$1,000,000 at 6 per cent for us, which we are investing in foreign stocks at 3, [1st Aug. 1854]—one per cent commission, on paying \$764,000 of our debentures, with our own money, same year—one per cent for selling our Grand Trunk stock—½ per cent for paying the Bank of England the interest on our seven millions loan, though the 3 per cents to pay it with are supposed to be in that bank. Our agents cannot clear less by us than \$80,000 a year, which will leave a wide margin to treat needy inspectors-general, and supply the Glynns and Barings with an inducement to puff all such. They are persons in business, well thought of as to wealth, and so was Strachan Paul & Co. I wish we had less to do with them.

The debt of the United States as a nation is 38 millions of dollars. and they have 18 millions in their treasury to meet so much of it—net debt 20 millions. The public debt of Canada, including the loans to such sham companies, as the

Railway Company north of Toronto, the Grand Trunk Co. &c., is not now less than 52 millions, to meet which there are deposited in banks and invested in stocks or lent to British agents, nearly three millions—net debt 49 millions, bearing an interest of two million, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable chiefly 4000 miles hence—and our British financiers are doing their very best to get us deeper and deeper involved—hence the shameless extravagance that pervades every branch of our government—hence the mockery of a free constitution—hence the Grand Trunk, as a highway in case of a war between England, France and America, an event becoming more probable every hour.

BORROWED MONEY LENT TO BANKS.

While Canada is, in the European money market, borrowing of foreign nations at 6 per cent., principal and interest being payable abroad, to strangers, we have lent \$300,000 to a London Bank, called "of British America," at 4 per cent—\$400,000 to the Bank of Upper Canada, at 3, besides giving it deposits of \$800,000 more, at no interest at all—\$200,000 to the Banque du Peuple, Montreal, at 3—and \$400,000 to the Commercial Bank (Kingston) also at 3 per cent—notoriously for purposes of land speculation and jobbing. French, Lower Canada votes, uphold this injustice.

The Canada Co. Foreign Land Jobbers.

On December 20, 1855, was a half-yearly court of the land-jobbing adventurers whom England's hereditary aristocrats and lords spiritual (!) incorporated thirty years since to help to impoverish Canada by receiving from royalty and prerogative, millions of acres made valuable by Canadian industry, and preserved to the British Empire by Canadian valour; on credit, free of taxation at the nominal prices of one shilling and sixpence to two shillings and four pence per acre, including allowances (one-third); which lands, in farm and village lots, those sharp, covetous gamblers are selling at \$4 up to \$500 an acre: after dividing 280 per cent. of gains, their stock is still worth four or five times what they paid for it at first.

For the last six months of 1855, the Canada Company, land-jobbers, divided £7 ½ share, clear of income tax, or at the rate of £14 in a year, on each of 8,915 shares, the original cost of which was only £37½ each. Besides feeding a host of agents, pensioners, governors, clerks, &c., they had squeezed out of us Canadians during the previous six months \$450,000, or \$900,000 in a year; though part is concealed, said \$900,000 being more than they had paid for our lands altogether, although they have taken (and expect to take) seven millions of hard dollars out of Canada.

Many petitions were sent to the last Legislature by the settlers on the Canada Company's lands, complaining of the most cruel and tyrannical usage—these were signed by thousands of magistrates, councillors, freeholders, leaseholders, and others, all imploring the Legislative Assembly to enquire and do justice.

Malcolm Cameron was M. P. for Huron, and in the Government—neither the Macnab faction nor the Hinks land-jobbers wanted to do justice—the petitions were trampled on. I had asked, Nov. 8, 1852, for a return of the Company's assets and liabilities, the number of acres unsold and wild, where they lay and what tax had been paid upon them—quantity of lands sold in certain years, average prices, and quantities for which deeds had issued—lands

sold and no deeds, (aggregate on credit)—how many desertions, ejectments and forfeitures—number of tenants, and how many had left or been turned off, with length of leases, &c.—a schedule of their recent land-jobbing operations, with prices paid—rates and amounts of dividends for certain years—aggregate value of capital held in all the colonies—gross amount of donations to or stock held in railways, harbors, canals, &c.—amount of free gifts in and of settlers from the United Kingdom—also copy of their leases, deeds, and mortgages. Every member of Assembly admitted the enquiry to be proper—the clerk required the facts by order of the House; and an impudent letter from one Widder, “commissioner,” giving no information at all, was the only response, and government protected the monopoly, as it does all others which oppress Canada. These land-jobbers are charged with infringing their charter—they refuse all access to their records—Hincks, Macnab, Elgin, Head, back them in this defiance—they rob our country of millions—they stand between the settler and his government, like the Irish middleman, plundering both—they profit by improvements made by others—they make none themselves. Chicago, today has 90,000 inhabitants—Goderich, 500 miles nearer the seaboard, but cursed with land monopoly of lords, spiritual and temporal, is but a village!

Governor General Lord Sydenham thus described the system here to the home government:

“The evil of these Provinces—or rather of the Upper, the only field to be thought of for colonization—has been the improvident grants of land to individuals, who have become possessed of immense tracts, ~~it~~ ^{it is} ~~THREE~~ ^{THREE} ~~FOURTHS~~ ^{FOURTHS} OF THE COUNTRY, ~~and~~ which they hold without doing anything to them, and preventing any settlement. I would willingly give land to settlers, but there is, alas! none to give, except what is rendered valueless by the neighborhood of THESE CURSED LAND-JOBBERS, who have cut off all access to it. * * * * * The worst of all is the grants to companies, ~~such as~~ ^{such as} THE CANADA COMPANY, and the British North American Company—unaccompanied by conditions that settlement should be carried on by them. They have become land-jobbers also; spent their capital in BUYING MORE LAND, instead of improving and settling what was granted to them; they have added to the other nuisance.”

Mr. Spragge, and other very civil gentlemen, appear to me to be kept in the *real* control of the Public lands to prevent all reform, and perpetuate land-jobbing, and I firmly believe that the home authorities desire to have it so.

Government told the company to survey the lands it filched from Canada, and paid them £6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000 acres—say \$60,000 for measuring their own purchase!

Another similar vile institution was chartered in London, in defiance of Lower Canada, the Legislature of which vainly petitioned for its repeal before 1837. Mr. Galt, ex-annexationist of 1849, now M. P. and Grand Trunk contractor, is a principal manager. Malcolm Cameron proved to be the mere creature of the Upper Canada land company, and they will re-elect Cayley: Daly, another miserable abortion, is their M. P. for Perth; his father is their agent.

AGRICULTURE.

No man is so high as to be independent of the success of this great interest; no man is so low as not to be affected by its prosperity or decline. Agriculture feeds us; to a great degree it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce. These all stand together, but they stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, and that largest is agriculture. We live in a country of small farms and freehold tenements; a country in which men cultivate with their own hands their own fee-simple acres, drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence and

manly freedom, from the ground they plough. They are at once its owners, its cultivators, and its defenders. The cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Man may be civilized, in some degree, without great progress in manufactures, and with little commerce with his distant neighbours. But without the cultivation of the earth, he is, in all countries, a savage. Until he gives up the chase, and fixes himself in some place, and seeks a living from the earth, he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization.—*Daniel Webster.*

Even in that remote and superstitious age, (Charlemagne's), sympathy of character and a palpable identity of interests were of more power to unite the rulers of the world than conflicting creeds were of power to alienate them from each other.—*Sir J. Stephen*, 76.

Repeal in Simcoe County.

Simcoe is one of the largest counties in Upper Canada, extending from the rear of York to Lake Huron. Its able warden, James Sanson, has just been re-elected, as has Joseph Hartman for York, both repealers. Last year, when Leeds and Grenville petitioned for Repeal, they invited Simcoe to unite with them. A special committee, October 19, 1855, reported. “That it is the bounden duty of every one who has the interest of our County at heart to ‘testify and protest against the increasing corruption and extravagance in the public administration of the affairs of the Province, as exhibited in the large grants of money to Lower Canada, given, your Committee believe, to secure the votes of the members in the House of Assembly from that section of the country; they would, therefore, recommend a ‘Petition to Her Majesty.’”

In the petition, adopted, signed, and sent to London, they advise the Queen “to recommend the ‘passage of an Act by the Imperial Legislature to unite the whole of British North America, or that the representation of the people in Parliament, be according to population and not as it is at present; in order that the inhabitants of British origin, and who speak English, may have their wishes and interests attended to, and receive that justice to which they consider themselves entitled.’”

REPRESENTATION ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

When Ireland had a Parliament of her own, in Dublin, its members showed, on several remarkable occasions, an impulsive spirit of patriotism and independence very disagreeable to the British government, who appropriated millions to the purpose of bribing a majority to vote for the Union of 1800.

After that wrong was done, Henry Grattan uttered a singular threat. “Well,” said the indignant patriot. “Ireland will have her revenge; she will send into the British Senate, and into the bosom of her councils, 105 of the biggest rascals that any age or country has ever produced.” Whether Ireland has done so or not, Lower Canada has assuredly sent into our Union Parliament scores of the most sordid, mercenaries that ever followed an unprincipled leader for public plunder, and on Tuesday, Feb. 26th, a vote was given which must convince every candid Upper Canadian that Upper Canada has now no refuge left but to agitate for a repeal of the Union, and show cause in England for its dissolution by the power which so arbitrarily created it.

When the men now managing public affairs,

as chosen by the British agent, Sir E. Head, were in opposition they set up a strong claim to popular support here by crying for leave to place members in Assembly according to the fair proportion Upper Canada had of persons as compared with Lower Canada. In their proposed answer to Sir E. Head's speech, they said nothing about representation by population, but privately pledged themselves to the French Canadians to oppose it.

On the 12th of May, 1855, Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Hartman, moved to introduce the principle of representation by population as the basis of an elective council. Sir Allan Macnab, however, prevented a vote. On which, Mr. Mackenzie proposed the same thing, with some change of form, and the yeas were 19, every Lower Canada member voting nay. The nays were 56. This was near the end of last Session.

Louis Joseph Papineau made the same proposition in Assembly, in amendment to Lord Elgin's speech of 1849 and the French deserted him, tho' by far their ablest leader, because he desired to be just. Again, in 1850, it was moved, in amendment, and lost. Mr. Hillyard Cameron voted for it in those days. Now, he and Bishop Strachan want to conciliate the high clergy of Rome, who fear that a protestant majority would sell their convents and millions of fertile acres, to help to pay the debt contracted to enrich Lower Canada—and he votes nay!

Of the answer to Sir E. Head's speech, proposed by the Macnab party, the fifth paragraph is in these words:—

"That this House will not fail to give its best attention to any measure that may be submitted having for its object a change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering it elective."

Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Aikens, proposed, February 26, 1856, to add—

"And will endeavour to provide that the several Electoral Districts into which this Province may be divided, under a Census to be taken at an early day, with a view to the elections of Members of the said Legislative Council, and of the Legislative Assembly, shall be arranged as nearly as conveniently may be, upon the equitable principle of representation proportioned according to population, and without regard to a dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada."

The yeas, that is they who desire population to be the basis of representation, were only 17, viz:—Aikins, Brown, Christie, Delong, Ferrie, Flint, Frazer, Freeman, Gould, Hartman, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Matheson, Munro, Murney, Rolph, Scatcherd. Bowes, of Toronto, and Powell, of Carleton, had changed their minds. They voted yea, with Upper Canadians in May, 1855, and nay with Lower Canadians in February, 1856. Biggar, Cook, of Oxford, Fergusson, Foley, Larwill, Robinson and Wright—all of whom were in the House same evening, were absent at the vote, but had voted yea in 1855.

The nays, against representation by population were *Alcym, Bellingham, Bourassa, Bowes, Bro-*

deur, Bureau, Burton, Cameron, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chisholm, Clarke, Conger, Cooke, Crawford, Cryslar, Daly, J. B. Daoust, Darche, Desaulniers, Dionne, Jean and Antoine Dorion, Dostaler, Drummond, Dufresne, Evanturel, Felton, Ferres, T. & O. Fortier, Fournier, Gall, Gamble, Guevrement, Holton, Huot, Jobin, Laberge, Laporte, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, J. S. Macdonald, J. A. Macdonald, R. McDonald, McCann, Masson, Mattice, Mcagher, two Morrisons, Niles, O'Farrell, Papin, Poulin, Powell, Prevost, Rankin, Roblin, James Ross, Shaw, the three Smiths, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Thibaut, Turcolle, Valois, Whitney, Young.

Of 77 nays, 46 were from Lower Canada, and there were no Lower Canada yeas. Is not dissolution the remedy? A vote was then taken upon the paragraph as originally offered, and the yeas were 88—the nays, Bowes, Brown, Cameron, Flint, Murney, 5. Toronto, Feb. 29, 1856.

SIR ALLAN'S STEADY LOYALTY.

The following is a selection from Sir A. Macnab's speech in Assembly, Montreal, Feb. 13, 1849, immediately before the burnings, riots, and annexation movement:

He (Sir Allan,) did not make the statement rashly: he knew the people of Upper Canada as well as any man: and he would tell them that there was an opinion gaining ground rapidly in Upper Canada, that by the truckling of their representatives, they were placed under the dominion of FRENCH MASTERS. They were convinced of that fact from the submission of the Upper Canadian Reformers in the House to FRENCH INFLUENCE, when that influence was adverse to the interests of the people they were sent to represent. It so happened, that the Union had completely failed in its object. It had been intended for the purpose of reducing the Lower Canadians to the domination of the British Canadians (hear, hear,) and the very contrary effect had been brought about.
* * *That party (Upper Canada) whom it was intended to benefit were reduced to be SERFS OF THE OTHER.*

"He (Sir Allan MacNab) warned the Ministry (Messrs. Baldwin, Morin, Tache &c.) that the course they were taking was likely to drive the people of Upper Canada to desperation, and to make them feel thankful that if they were to be ruled by foreigners (hear, hear,) it would be more for their benefit to be ruled by a neighboring and kindred people, [meaning the United States,] than by those with whom they had no alliance, either in blood, lan-

guage, or interest, [meaning the French Canadian Catholics.]”

American Policy 1776.

[From the American Archives, Vol. 6, p. 927 to 929.]

General Washington to General Sullivan:—

NEW YORK, June 16, 1776.—I trust you will take every step in your power to conciliate and secure their (the Canadians') friendship. If this can be effected—and of which you seem to have no doubt—I see no objection to our indulging a hope that this country (Canada), of such importance in the present controversy, may yet be added to, and complete our Union.

I confess this interesting work is now more difficult than it would have been heretofore, had matters been properly conducted; but yet I flatter myself it may be accomplished by a wise, prudent, and animated behaviour in the officers and men engaged in it, especially if assisted by the friendly disposition of the inhabitants.

I think every mark of favor and friendship should be shown them, to encourage their zeal and attachment to our cause, and from which, if they once heartily embark, we shall derive innumerable benefits.

General Washington's P. S. to the above letter is as followeth:—

“P. S.—Knowing your great zeal for the cause of your country and desire to render her every possible service, I must caution you not to put too much to the hazard in your exertions to establish her rights, and to receive, with a proper degree of caution, the professions the Canadians may make; they have the character of AN INGENIOUS, ARTFUL PEOPLE, AND VERY CAPABLE OF FINESSE AND CUNNING. Therefore, my advice is, that you put not too much in their power, but seem to trust them, rather than do it too far. I would also have you to keep all your posts, as you go, well secured, to guard against any treacherous conduct.”—page 929.

CLERGY RESERVES & SEIGNIORIES.

A debate of great length on the question of endorsing the corrupt bargain with French Catholic Bishops and Seigniors, that the French would permit government to pass a bill giving to the Churches of England, Rome and Scotland the bonds of this province, entailing an additional public debt, with interest, of one and a half millions of dollars, upon us colonists, wherewith to build up and forever endow certain favorite sects at the expense of a whole people, on condition that the colonial office and British governor here, would plunder the public chest of Canada of a million-eight hundred thousand dollars, and hand the specie over to a band of covetous landlords in Lower Canada—came to an end last Monday, after midnight—and £381,000, given to the priesthood in the form of bonds, and £312,000 to be given to the counties, thus adding £693,000 to our actual debt, is declared to be prudent legislation!

Mr. Brown moved to expunge from the reply to Sir E. Head's speech, in paragraph third, these words: “This House concurs in the satisfaction” expressed by his Excellency at the settlement of “the disputed question of the Clergy Reserves” and to substitute for them—

“It would have afforded this House sincere gratification had we been enabled to congratulate his Excellency on the final and equitable settlement of the long disputed question of the Clergy Reserves; but it is our duty to state that the Act of last Session has not effected the avowed object for which it was framed—the discontinuance of church endowments—but, on the contrary, has permanently endowed certain favored churches with large sums of the public money.”

For Mr. Brown's amendment, which he and others ably supported in argument, the yeas were 33, viz.:—Aikins, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Christie, Daoust (Beauharnois), Darche, Dorion and Dorion, Fergusson, Ferrie, Flint, Foley, Frazer, Freeman, Galt, Gould, Holton, Jobin, Laberge, Macdonald (Glenarry), McDonald (Cornwall), Mackenzie, Mattice, Munro, Papin, Prevost, Scatchard, Valois, Wilson, Wright, Young—only eleven French-Canadian yeas, while thirty-two French and Irish papists went in the negative, and made seventy-two in all for endowing richly Scots and English Churches, although their chief priest here, the Jesuit Charbonnel proclaims that they'll be damned if they enter the doors of these very churches!

The Upper Canadians elected as Reformers, who voted against Mr. Brown's amendment, and to endorse the corrupt compact were Bell, Church, Conger, Cook (Oxford), Daly, Jackson, Macbeth, McCann, Matheson, Joseph and Angus Morrison, Niles, Patrick, Rankin, Roblin, Ross, Sydney and James Smith, Southwick, Spence. All the frauds are sanctioned by these men! and with them voted O'Farrell, George Crawford, Bellingham, Patrick, Bowes, Meagher, Cameron, Cauchon, Shaw, Burton, Cartier, Chisholm, Church, Crysler, Drummond, Ferres, GAMBLE, Larwill, Macdonald, of Kingston, McCann, Masson [Bermuda, 1838], Murney, Powell, Price, Rhodes, (who made such a noise about Corrigan, but voted with O'Farrell to endow Charbonnel!!) Cayley, Roblin, Ross, (brother of Baldwin's son-in-law,) H. Smith, (son to the penitentiary ex-keeper,) Somerville, Yankee Stevenson, Whitney, Yeilding, &c., 72. Macnab played dissolving views—was invisible. Bellingham, Daly and Cameron were at the Orange-men's meeting last Friday, but quite ready on Monday to plunder them of millions to enrich French papists and endow a crafty jesuit! Toronto, Feb 29, 1856.

Monsieur Faribault.

A dapper little gentleman, in a loose black robe, sat for many a month beside the clerk's table of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, at \$2,200 a year, as an assistant. He was courteous, pleasant, and rich. He wanted to visit *la belle France*; and in 1851 or '2, the Government gave him £2,000 to buy a few books in Paris; paid \$400 extra to another clerk to do his business at the table; he stopt away about four months; charged \$2,000 for expenses—got the money; demanded his \$2,200 salary as if he had been in Quebec—got the money; asked a gratuity of an additional \$1,000—pocketed the cash; said the times were hard—very hard—and got \$550 more, as 25 per cent. on a salary he had not earned.

Did he rest content with his plunder? Very far from it. He had French friends in office, and being in capital health, said he would take a \$1,600 yearly pension for the remainder of his life. The Governor recommended it, and therefore our ex-clerk assistant gets \$1,600 a year for doing nothing—while another Frenchman, who for many years cleared \$3,000 per annum, as potash inspector, gets a pension of \$1,600 a year, out of the ashes inspected, and others are also paid out of the ashes for doing his work. These are specimens of the effects of a pretended Union with Lower Canada.

DISSOLUTION IN BOWMANVILLE.

After the Legislature of 1851 was dissolved, 84 yeomen of Bowmanville gave James Smith a dinner at the Waverley Hotel, John Simpson, Banker, presiding thereat. Mr. Smith approved of the platform they voted for that night, was re-elected for Durham next December, and broke every plank in their platform. Here it is:

The entire proceeds of the clergy reserves to be applied to the support of common schools, or other general purposes. Abolition of the rectories. No money grants, or grant of any kind, to be made from provincial funds or property, to any sect or sects as such. No sectarian schools. Retrenchment in every department of the civil government that will admit of it. Codification of the civil and criminal law. No expenditure of public money without a direct grant from parliament. Reform in our representation based on population with extension of the franchise. No pensions to retiring officials. The election of sheriffs, registrars, clerks of the peace, and magistrates, by the people; these officers to hold office for 4 years. Dissolution of the union with Lower Canada.

COUNTY JUDGES.—Upper Canada County Judges, who go circuit, average £400 a year—some have £500, none less than £350. Not so the Lower Canada Circuit Judges, who have the same rank, and do the same duties. They take £650, and Upper Canada pays three fourths of their salaries and of our own also.

ANOTHER FRENCH JOB.

Mr. Cayley admitted in Assembly, last Thursday, that the printing of the Edicts and Ordinances moved for by Robert Christie, ex-M.P. for Gaspe, had cost the country thirty-six thousand Spanish dollars.

Are they worth to Canada as many cents? Was not the whole affair a vile and scandalous job, to enrich pet printers and their sleeping political partners?

Mr. Cayley hoped the committee on printing would devise some means of lessening the cost of it. Mr. Galt assured the House that bills had already come in for \$104,000 of the Assembly's printing for 1855.

Mr. Mackenzie, when on the printing committee, in 1852, had worked hard to reduce the cost. He had placed before the Legislature a bill to regulate the whole public printing, binding, paper buying, and Canada Gazette printing, that would have saved \$150,000, or at least \$100,000 a year—but the Hinckses, Macnabs, Morius, and their French followers, had swamped his measure in three parliaments; all he could succeed in was to change the shape of the books from large folio to octavo. Government would do nothing but increase their own salaries and patronage. The whole of the Assembly's printing and binding for 1855 may come to \$200,000; then there are the like bills for those useless drones the Legislative Council; and the King's Printers, a couple of regular sharks, with the other printers and binders for the public offices—total \$400,000, or nearly that amount. Half they do is a waste of money, but these English governors care nothing for Canadian interests, and hate the very name of retrenchment. They are all alike indifferent. The last sheet of printed proof of the appendix to last session's journals—12 or 13 heavy volumes—was sent to the printer at Toronto before the House

met—then the immense load was sent down to Quebec to be bound, as if it couldn't be done at Toronto—then the whole load of heavy volumes will be sent up again to Toronto—1100 miles in all—none knows when!—all at government expense! “Honesty is the best policy” may be true elsewhere. It is false here. Knavery is the road to fame, honor, and competence.

Trade of Upper Canada with the United States. Inland Navigation.

During 1855, the Treaty of June, 1854, which brought about a partial reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States has been in full operation, and its effects have been sensibly demonstrated, by the largely increased exports of agricultural products, and the immense imports of free goods, which the trade returns of 1855 exhibit. The exports of Toronto for 1855 being \$1,616,000 against \$1,096,000 in 1854, and the imports at Oswego from Canada being \$12,010,663 in 1855, against \$2,819,217 in 1854; increase over \$9,000,000. The operation of this law has also had the effect of largely increasing the production of many of our staple exports, by affording at all seasons, a steady, quick, and active cash demand for all the products of the farm and the forest. This stimulus to increased production and active demand will doubtless continue with the operation of reciprocity, as long as the Eastern States continue to be importers of a large portion of their food, even though the Canadian producer and exporter may not find every year so profitable as the one just closed. The Toronto Council of Trade recently remarked that, in return for a reciprocity the Americans would have been compelled through their necessities to grant, Canada has allowed them the free navigation of our canals and the St. Lawrence, while allowing them to exclude our boats and shipping from their canals and inland waters. If a provision had been made for the admission of Canadian bottoms to American registers, and almost incalculable impetus would have been given to the progress of yet undeveloped tracts of Canadian land, lying along the east and southern shores of Lake Huron, as well as to the already established ship-building ports of Canada.

New York Flour Inspection.

Much of our produce goes to New York, the action there, therefore, as to Flour Inspection, is important to our millers and farmers. A Committee of the New York Corn Exchange reported last month on the subject. Their propositions are mainly as follows:—

The President of the New-York Corn Exchange shall annually appoint a committee of five persons, to be called the “Flour Inspection Committee,” also, a committee of three, to be known as the “Flour Inspection Executive Committee.”

The duties of the Flour Inspection Committee shall be to regulate and determine the standard of inspection for the various grades of Flour and Meal, which standard shall not be inferior to that of corresponding grades in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and to receive all complaints, and examine into the facts of all alleged dereliction of duty on the part of Inspectors, and report the facts, together with the conclusions to which they may have arrived from examination of the same, to Executive Committee, who shall take such final action in the matter as in their judgment the case may demand.

The Flour Inspection Committee shall appoint a suitable number of persons for Inspectors of Flour and Meal, who shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector, whenever required, to certify the quality of Flour, and the state and condition thereof, specifying the brands or other marks upon the casks inspected, and the name of the consignees thereof, and to make a statement to the Corn Exchange

every week, of the quantity and quality of all flour inspected and re-inspected; and of all flour weighed and found generally deficient in weight or tare of barrels, together with the brands and manufactures of the same.

The Chief Inspector shall keep at all times in his office, and furnish to all who desire, samples of the various grades of Flour and Meal corresponding with the standard established by the Flour Inspection Committee.

Application may be made to the Chief Inspector of Flour and Meal, and it shall be his duty to have examined and determined the quality of Flour and Meal thus offered for inspection.

1. To ascertain by examination the weight of all casks they may suspect of being falsely tared.

2. To alter and correct the brands, where they shall be of opinion that they do not designate the real quality of the Flour or Meal.

3. To weigh such casks as they shall suspect not to contain the full weight, and if they do not contain the full weight to brand them with the word "light."

4. To brand on the head with the word "Bad" all casks and barrels containing damaged or unsound Flour or Meal; and on all casks containing sound Flour or Meal on the quarter of each barrel or cask, "N. Y. Corn Exchange," and the initials of the Inspector who inspected it.

Every barrel or half barrel of Wheat Flour to be branded legibly on the head with the weight thereof, as follows: First Grade, "Extra;" second grade, "Superfine;" third grade, "Fine;" fourth grade, "Middlings;" fifth grade, "Ship Stuffs."

Each cask of Rye Flour, intended for the first quality, to be branded with the words "Superfine Rye Flour;" and each cask intended for the second quality, with the words "Fine Rye Flour."

Each cask of Indian Meal to be branded or painted with the words "Indian Meal," or "K. D. Meal," (or "Kiln-Dried Meal;") and each cask of Buckwheat Flour with the letter and word "B. Flour."

All Wheat, Flour, Rye Flour, Indian Meal, or Buckwheat Flour, should be packed in good and strong casks, made of seasoned oak or other sufficient timber, to be of two sizes only; one size to contain 196 lbs. of Flour or Meal, with staves 27 inches long, and each head 16½ inches in diameter, hooped with at least ten hoops, three of which to be on each chime, and properly nailed; the other size to contain 98 lbs, with the staves 23 inches long, and each head 14 inches in diameter, or with staves 24 inches long, and each head not more than 12 inches in diameter; but Indian Meal may likewise be packed in hogheads, containing 800 lbs.

The casks should be as nearly straight as may be, and their fare shall be marked on the head with a marking iron; should be likewise branded with the weight of the Flour and Meal contained therein; and also branded or painted with the initials of the Christian name and surname (or the name of the firm) of the manufacturers thereof, at full length; hogheads of Indian Meal may be branded with the weight only.

No Inspector shall brand any cask containing Indian Meal, unless the same shall have been made of Corn, properly kiln-dried, and shall be ground fine and bolted.

These regulations shall take effect on the first day of June next.

Public Expenditure Estimates.

It would not do, under the American form of government, to make the legislature the mere register of the edicts of the Executive branch of the Government. It is the business, the duty, of Congress, to study, to understand, to comprehend the necessities of the country, as set forth in the estimates; to vote for them, if they are right, and to refuse them, if they are wrong. Here, on the contrary, the money is often expended, corruptly, too, before general elections, without any legislative vote at all. In the United States, not a dollar can be taken from the Treasury by the President, except by the appropriation of the two Houses of Congress; and whatever appropriations are voted by Congress, Congress is responsible for them. Here, just what a stranger, paid by us and called governor, tho' the agent of a creditor nation, dictates when and how we shall expend our own money. What are estimates? They are nothing but guesses, at best. They are the judgment of men, founded upon

the past history of their Government and upon its past expenditure; of what is to happen hereafter, and what is to be the cost of it. Upon this past history, presuming the future will be as the past has been, they make their estimates of the future expenditure of the Government a year and seven or eight months before all those expenditures are to occur, while in Canada the Legislature was not summoned till June, 1854; immediately kicked out of doors, and out of existence; and, in December, a fraction of the Assembly were ordered to endorse all the expenditures of the past year, having never voted them at all!

Representation According to Population.

Lord Durham's report, as laid before Parliament by Queen Victoria, 11th of February, 1839, contains the true theory of the basis of Union, if it is to be continued between the Canadas, even in name. Lord D. said,—page 116,

"As the mere amalgamation of the Houses of Assembly of the two Provinces would not be advisable, or give at all a due share of representation to each, a Parliamentary Commission should be appointed, for the purpose of forming the electoral divisions, and determining the number of members to be returned on the principle of giving representation, as near as may be, in proportion to population. I am averse to every plan that has been proposed for giving an equal number of members to the two Provinces, in order to attain the temporary end of out-numbering the French, because I think the same object will be obtained without any violation of the principles of representation, and without any such appearance of injustice in the scheme as would set public opinion, both in England and America, strongly against it; and because, when emigration shall have increased the English population in the Upper Province, the adoption of such a principle would operate to defeat the very purpose it is intended to serve. It appears to me that any such electoral arrangement, founded on the present provincial divisions, would tend to defeat the purposes of union, and perpetuate the idea of disunion."

The staple article of export from Canada is Wheat. Over a million of people in Upper Canada produced a crop of 12,692,852 bushels in 1851, on 782,115 acres. Under a million people in Lower Canada sowed same year 427,111 acres, and the product was 3,075,868 bushels, chiefly of an inferior quality to that of Upper Canada. L. C. requires to import heavily of flour for domestic use—U. C. exports millions of bushels, importing large quantities of taxable goods.

LAND AND TIMBER REVENUE.—Mr. Spragge of the Crown Lands reported some time since to a committee of the Legislature, that the returns for sales in Lower Canada for 1854 were £9,000, and the expense £4,700; while the sales in Upper Canada were £174,000, and the expense less than in Lower Canada. Is not the Union a very bad bargain for us!

Fyler (who murdered his wife,) was to pay \$4,000 to his Council if they got him clear! They put in the plea of insanity and saved him! They sue for the \$4,000, and he pleads insanity! Who shows the weakest mind, Fyler or his Lawyers?

FOURTEEN MILLION MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND FOLLY.

I rejoice that I voted, *tho' alone*, in 1852-3, against this iniquitous law. Government have since granted of provincial credit—for to that it has come, as I foretold it would—\$7,300,000 to favorite municipalities in Upper Canada; and \$7,300,000 to ditto in Lower Canada. Servile votes in Assembly are the results of the Municipal Loan Fund Act. To the greater part of Canada West no loans have been given—to the few whose god was gain favors have been numerous.

The following table shows the amount of debentures or bonds issued by U. C. municipalities under the act, with the interest and sinking fund per centage due or overdue last Jan. 1, but unpaid last Feb. 1. For U. C. the whole seven millions are sanctioned by government, but £55,000 for Durham and North'd., £151,333 for Lanark, £75,666 for Brockville, £37,837 for Elizabethtown, and £25,000 for Wolford, are yet to be issued. Lower Canada corporations, too, are borrowing steadily—but the pay, like the Quebec roads loan, we will never see!

The following is a table of monies already borrowed in U. C. on the credit of the fund and the farms of the people of Canada: [\$1,379,332 of loans are sanctioned but not issued.]

Port Hope vill.	£215,000	Prescott tn	£25,000
Cobourg, t'n	125,000	Oxford co	5,000
Niagara, t'n	70,000	Lin. & Welland	12,000
Brantford tn	125,000	Lambton co.	4,000
Huron & Bruce.	127,000	Middleton tp	1,250
Ottawa City	50,000	Woodstock [tn]	25,000
St. Catharines	47,500	Stanley [tp]	2,500
Norwich tp	50,000	Woodhouse [tp]	20,000
Brockville	100,000	Cornwall [tn]	3,000
Lanark & Renfrew	200,000	Belleville [tn]	5,000
Elizabethtown	50,000	Ops [tp]	20,000
Durham & Northd	115,000	Elgin [co]	20,000
Hope tp	15,000	London [city]	93,850
Chippawa	5,000	Windham [tp]	25,000
Grey tp	4,000	Simcoe [tn]	25,000
Bertie tp	10,000	Stratford [vill]	25,000
Brantford, tp	12,500	Goderich [tn]	25,000
Wainfleet tp	5,000	Hastings [co]	29,400
Canboro tp	2,000	Barrie [tn]	3,000
Perth co	22,000	Essex [co]	8,000
Moulton & Sherbrook tp	5,000	Chatham [tn]	25,000
Paris vill	10,000	Dundas [tn]	13,000
		Guelph [tn]	20,000
		Wolford [tp]	25,000

By the above borrowing towns and counties, the following sums were due on or before Jan. 1, 1856, for arrears of interest, and two per cent for a sinking fund, but no part of said arrears had been paid to government by last Feb. 1, nor any steps taken to enforce payment:

Port Hope £5,595.—Niagara £2,568.—Cobourg £13,810.—Huron and Bruce Coys £14,580.—Ottawa City £6,000.—Prescott £3,000.—St. Catharines £1,859.—Woodstock £2,000.—Woodhouse £1,600.—Norwich £4,000.—London £2,000.—Windham £2,000.—Simcoe £2,000.—Stratford £2,000.—Lanark & Renfrew £2,483.—Brockville £1,946.—Elizabethtown £973.—Goderich £2,745.—Hastings £1,570.—Guelph £490, &c.—total, arrears of interest, &c. £76,302.

Port Hope, Cobourg, Niagara, Brantford, Ottawa, Brockville & tp., Guelph, Wolford, and Norwich, have borrowed £830,000 (nearly half the fund); they owe £21, for every inhabitant—£120 for every family; their aggregate population being only 39,929; they owed last Feb. 1, for arrears of interest £31,322, and the usual votes of their representatives, James Smith, Sidney Smith, Joseph C. Morrison, Ephraim

Cook, Geo. Crawford, A. Yielding, &c. are very significant.—Lower Canada has begun a like corrupt career.—*March 12.*

LEGISLATIVE COURTESY.

On Feb. 29, 1856, in Assembly, (*Colonist* report,) during a debate about the cruel floggings of political prisoners, under Smith, keeper of the penitentiary, 1838 9-40, (father of Henry Smith, McNab's solicitor-general,) and concerning a motion, relative to an enquiry into Smith's conduct, made in 1851, Mr. Geo. Brown was stated to have consulted with Mr. Baldwin, but he said he had not done so.

Att. Gen. McDONALD—Does the hon. gentleman want the proof? The proof is in the House.

Mr. CASAULT—I was sitting in the gallery at the time the member for Kingston moved for the appointment of the committee. The member, who was sitting by me, told Mr. Baldwin to refuse the motion for a committee. (Great confusion.)

Solicitor General SMITH—There! YOU ARE A CONVICTED LIAR! Sit down.

The SPEAKER—The Solicitor General is out of order. He has used unparliamentary language, and must retract it.

Mr. BROWN—I hope those words will be taken down.

Sol. Gen. SMITH—I must apologize, Mr. Speaker, for having used that language; but after what has been said about a relation of my own by the member for Lambton, I think I was justified in doing so.

The SPEAKER. I cannot allow the Solicitor General to say he was justified in using unparliamentary language.

Solicitor General SMITH—I *withdraw* the expression.

SPIES.—Mr. Cauchon, Crown Land Commissioner, let out a secret last Wednesday. He assured the House that there were [government] spies in his and every other department.—*Message, March 7.*

Louis Philippe has turned a cold glance on new-born liberty, and has courted despotism; *the debt and expenditure of the country he has doubled.* He has contracted the constituency. That body he has corrupted with the endless ramifications of patronage, till there was nothing left that was really free. He has built, not the fabric of a popular Constitution, but a gigantic imposture of Ministerial corruption. The constituency, the Chamber of Deputies, and the peerage are all equally retained. The vast web hangs from one man. The people are disfranchised. They know they have no power—no appeal. The only true stamina of Government are wanting. All power, all political existence, is in the hands of one army of retainers.—*Times Newspaper, 1848.*

Church of England's Latest Installation of Spoils.

We subjoin a list of Episcopal Church Ministers in Canada, with the sum allowed to each, and for which the Province has given its bonds (payable, principal and interest in Europe if we are not misinformed). This arrangement was made in March, 1855, and concealed from the Legislature, though it did not rise till the end of May thereafter. The amount was about a million of dollars, and if the Church had seized two millions we think the Assembly would have sanctioned it.

Parsons' Names and Residences.	His Age.	Income.	Commu- tation in dollars.
Alexander, J. L. Binbrook	53	\$547	\$6,104
Allan, Thomas W., Cavan	33	400	5,620
Anderson, G. A., Bay Quinte	29	480	6,956
Armstrong, John G., Burwick	29	400	5,796
Atkinson, A. F., St. Catharines	51	831	9,564
Baldwin, E., Toronto	28	487	7,096
Beck, J. Walter, Rice Lake	26	400	5,900
Bethune, A. H., Cobourg, (as Priest there)		827	25,024
Same person, Do. (as an Archdeacon)	54	1,460	
Bettridge, Wm., Woodstock	63	487	4,204
Blakey, Robert, Prescott	63	827	7,148
Blake, Dominick E., Thornhill	48	427	10,068
Bleasdel, Wm., Port Trent	37	487	6,664
Boomer, Michael, Galt	45	487	6,136
Boswell, E. J., Williamsburg	55	827	8,820
Bowfield, T., Wolfe Island	29	400	5,796
Brough, C. C., London, tp., ...	59	487	4,676
Brent, Henry, Clarke	36	400	5,476
Burnham, Mark, Peterboro'	50	827	9,756
Bowes, E. C., (not known)	32	400	5,692
Campbell, R. F., Bayfield	56	487	5,060
Caulfield, A. St. John, St. Thomas	31	487	6,968
Clark, John L., Seymour	48	480	5,840
Cooper, H. C., Etobicoke	48	827	5,924
Clark, W. C. Lamb's Pond	44	480	6,144
Cox, R. G., Wellington	34	400	5,592
Green, Thomas, Niagara	52	827	8,220
Cronyn, Benj., London	52	427	9,372
Darling, W. Steward, Toronto	36	487	6,720
Dewar, Ed. H., Sandwich	42	480	6,260
Denroche, Edward, Brockville	51	827	9,564
Dixon, Alexander, Louth	34	400	5,592
Elliot, Francis G. Colchester	40	487	6,484
Ellwood, E. L., Goderich	44	600	7,680
Evans, Francis, Simcoe	53	827	9,224
Fauquaire, Fred. D., Zorra	37	400	5,476
Fletcher, John, Mono	39	400	5,380
Flood, John, Richmond	42	487	6,356
Flood, Richard, Delaware	60	487	4,588
Fuller, T. B., Thorold	44	487	6,148
Garrett, Richard, Brock	42	487	6,356
Geddes, James G., Hamilton	43	487	6,268
Geddes, Saltern, Springfield	46	827	10,340
Godfrey, James, Goulburn	30	400	5,760
Grassett, Elliot, Fort Erie	29	400	5,796
Greene, T., Wellington Square	45	487	6,136
Grier, John, Belleville	64	827	7,032
Greig, William, Kingston	45	400	6,136
Groves, F. J. S., Hungerford	43	400	5,152
Gunne, John, Dawn	40	400	5,328
Harris, Michael, Perth	60	487	4,538
Harris, James, Mountain	33	400	4,588
Hallen, G., Penetanguishine	60	487	4,588
Harding, Robert, Emily	47	487	6,000
Harper, W. F. S., Bath	45	487	6,136
Hickie, John, Fenelon Falls	46	400	5,000
Hill, Arthur, W. Gwillimbury	30	400	5,760
Hill, G. J. F., Markham	34	487	6,804
Hill, B. C. York, Grand River	55	487	5,188
Holland, Henry, Tyrconnell	36	400	5,524
Irvine, Professor, Trinity College	27	960	14,084
Jamieson, A., Walpole Island	40	487	6,484
Kennedy, T. S., Weston	39	200	9,236
Ker, Matthew, Osnabruck	43	487	6,268
Lampman, A. C., St. Mary's	32	480	6,832
Lauder, J. S., Carlton Place	25	400	5,928
Leeming, Wm., Chippawa	67	827	6,420
Leeming, Ralph, Dundas	68	487	3,914
Lett, Dr. Stephen, Toronto	40	600	7,992
Lewis, Richard, Franktown	31	480	6,872
Lewis, J. Travers, Brockville	29	600	8,492

Logan, William, Manvers	31	400	5,728
Lundy, F. L., Grimsby	40	600	7,992
Mack, Fred., Amherstburg	55	487	5,198
MacMurray, Wm., Dundas	44	487	6,228
Mackenzie, J. G. D., Yorkville	32	400	5,692
Mitchell, Richard, York Mills	35	600	8,352
Marsh, Thos. W., Esquesing	32	487	6,832
McGeorge, R. J., Streetsville	41	487	6,428
Mayerhoffer, V. R., Toronto	70	292	1,984
Morris, E., Merrickville	49	487	5,992
Mortimer, Arthur, Adelaide	39	487	6,544
Mulholland, A. H. R., Owen's Sound	30	400	5,760
Mulock, John A. Adolphustown	40	100	5,328
Osler, J. L., Tecumseth	49	730	8,682
Osler, H. B., Lloydtown	39	487	6,544
Padfield, James, Carrying Place	52	487	5,512
Palmer, Arthur, Guelph	48	827	10,068
Parry, Professor, Trin. Col. Toronto	29	1,440	20,864
Patton, Henry, Cornwall	48	827	10,068
Patterson, Ephraim, Stratford	28	400	5,832
Pentland, John, Whitby	50	487	5,736
Pettit, Charles B., Burford	28	400	5,932
Plees, H. E., Kemptville	34	400	5,592
Pyne, Alexander, Perth	37	487	6,664
Ramsay, Septimus F., New Market	48	600	7,300
Read, Thomas B., Orillia	38	487	6,608
Revell, Henry, Ingersoll	59	243	4,676
Ritchie, William, Georgina	55	487	5,088
Rogers, R. N., Kingston	51	487	5,624
Rolph, Romaine, March	59	827	7,952
Rothwell, John, Amherst Island	56	487	5,060
Ruttan, Charles, Paris	33	487	6,888
Salter, J. G. R., Moore	39	487	6,544
Sanson, A., Trin. Col., Toronto	36	487	6,620
Sandys, F., Chatham	29	600	8,694
Scadding, Henry, Toronto	41	243	3,216
Shirley, Paul, Camden East	59	487	4,676
Shanklin, Robert, Oakville	32	400	5,692
Short, Jonathan, Port Hope	45	487	6,136
Smithurst, J., Elora	47	400	4,932
Stinson, E. Rush, Mount Pleasant	30	400	5,760
Stewart, E. R., Guelph	57	120	1,416
Stewart, G. Okill, Kingston	78	2,774	13,844
Strong, S. S., Bytown	53	487	5,428
Tooke, J. Reynolds, Marysburg	30	400	5,760
Townley, Adam, Dunnville	47	487	6,000
Tremaine Francis, sen., Charleston	58	300	2,980
Tremaine, Francis, jr., Milton	25	240	3,556
Usher, J. C., Brantford	46	487	6,084
Whitaker, Prof., Trin. C., Toronto	43	2,400	30,912
Wilson, John, Grafton	47	487	6,000
Worrell, John B., Smiths' Falls	32	400	5,660
Watkins, H., [where?]	48	240	2,920
Toronto, Lord Bishop, (Strachan)	76	6,083	32,241
Do. do. Drew yearly for a Mis- sionary outfit		400	2,120

Of the above State pensioners, the following possess valuable Rectories (part of the 57), viz: Michael Harris, who takes his income as rent, and never preaches at all; Cooper, of Etobicoke; Lundy of Grimsby; Leeming, of Chippawa; Geddes, of Hamilton; Buriham, of Peterboro'; Flood, of Delaware; Evans of Woodhouse; Bettridge of Woodstock; Blake, of Prescott; Greene, of Wellington Square; Brough, of London; Hill, of Markham (who has harassed a farmer with lawsuits); Grier, of Belleville; Beck, of Lindsey; Atkinson, of St. Catharines; Fuller, of Thorold; Dixon, of Louth; and Boswell, of Williamsburg. Ralph Leeming is paid for not preaching. Denroche is, or was, away on sick leave.

E. Baldwin is not in Bishop Strachan and Archdeacon Bethune's list of November; (his age is only 28,) yet he has a commutation bonus of \$7,096 for his future preaching. He is Robert Baldwin's nephew, a son of the late J. S. Baldwin.

A. F. Atkinson has a fat Rectory. He got only £135 sterling of a pension, under 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78. Why have Head, McNab, & Co. added other

£35 sterling a year since, and given him nearly \$10,000? Why did he get a douceur of £639 in 1853?

Who Bowes, who commutes at \$5,692, is, we cannot find out; he is not on the list of last November. If Lauder, of Carlton Place, was there before the English Act passed, he must be a precocious parson. Bettridge was returned, November, 1854, at 57—this year he is 63—he fails fast! Parson Green, of Niagara, reported himself 55 through Bethune's list, but commutes as being but 52. Parson Denroche was 49 November, 1854, he is now 51: he got from the Reserves \$6,300 in 1848. Dixon, of Louth, is two years older in five months. One of the lists make Grier's pension \$487, another \$827. Hallen was set down at 55 in November, 1854; this spring he was at 60. A. Jamieson was 42 in November, 1854; now he is down at 40: and Parson MacMurray, of Dundas, is up from 42 to 44. Messrs. Bleasdel, Lett, Lauder, Lewis, Ellwood, Mitchell, and Sept. Ramsey have 240 dollars each for ~~an~~ outfit.—March 12, 1855.

In the Inspector-General's and Receiver-General's offices there were, in April 1855, three Upper Canada lists of payments to Church and State (established Episcopal) priesthood, viz.: one of £135, 547 16s. 5d.—one of £73,090 17s. 7d.—one of £14,628 16s. 5d.—and two Lower Canada lists—one of £13, 341 6s. 1d.—and one of £13,077 14s.—total £249,686 10s. 6d. This sum [\$998,746] was paid over to Glyn & Co., bankers, London, through the agents to the church: they held them for the Bank of Upper Canada till disposed of. The greater part of the funds for their priests was always kept in England. See Stat. 18 V. ch. 2.

In Lower Canada, Jasper H. Nicolls, Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, is set down as aged 36, pension from Reserves \$1,200; commuted for cash, \$16,572; while 22 other clergymen got about \$104,000 among them. [See page 71.]

While the priesthoods only got their pensions or annuities, there was merely a few thousands payable yearly to men who spent it here; there were no debentures in London. This endowment affair, however, throws a million of Province bonds into the European market, lessening our credit there, and drawing from 50,000 to 60,000 dollars a year of interest, besides exchange and Glyn's agency; the debt is at length real: add to it \$500,000 to the Scots Kirk priesthood, and \$900,000 to be handed over in bonds to the local municipalities, and then add "more Grand Trunk" and a falling revenue. Where poor Cayley was in '47 he'll be in 1857.

In Archdeacon Bethune's list of the clergymen, their widows, and the old pensioners, there are a few young clergymen, a dozen or more of widows, and some others for whom no provision is made in the Cayley bargain of March, 1855.

In Bethune's list of November, 1854, Ven. G. O. Stewart, Kingston, is down for £206 16s. 8d., and no more—for there's no archdeacon there—but he is compounded with as if he had been getting £693-10s. yearly out of the public, and though 78, the rich old man gets a haul of thirteen thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars, while that leach. "Lord Bishop Strachan," actually fobs \$34,360, in addition to hundreds of thousands before.

F. Lundy figures in Bethune's list as 37, and commutes as being 29; my old apprentice at type-setting, Shanklin, of Oakville, is 33 in November, '54 and 32 in March, '55. H. Revell is marked "retired" by the archdeacon, his age 57, and emolument £60 16s. 8d. Four months after he compounds for future preaching as if his income had been £121 13s. 1d., his age 59, and his retirement "withdrawn." Old Strachan gives in £1,520 16s. 8d., as his annual salary, and £100 a year as his allowance for "a missionary outfit!!!" on which outfit, at 76, he claims \$2,120.

Why are the Professors of Trinity College, Toronto,

a private sectarian school-house, down for many thousand dollars? What had Upper Canada to do endowing them?

See remainder of Bounties and corrections of the lists, which seems to me a fraud on the statute, in page 91.

Who betrayed Canada into this State Endowment, nicknamed Commutation.

1854, November 15, Mr. Hartman moved, seconded by Dr. Frazer, to strike out of the Government bill to settle the Clergy Reserves, every word or sentence giving power of commutation, whether with individuals or religious bodies, and that there should be no commuting of the value of future spiritual service.

The Upper Canada yeas, were, Aikins, Biggar, Brown, Church, Delong, Ferguson, Flint, Foley, Frazer, Freeman, Gould, Hartman, Langton, Lumsden, J. S. and Dr. R. McDonald, Mackenzie, McKelrie, Matheson, Mattice, Merritt, Munro, Rankin, Scatcherd, Wilson, Wright.—26.

The Upper Canada nays were, Bell, Bowes, Burton, Cayley, Chisholm, Clark, Ephraim Cook, Crawford, Gamble, Hincks, Jackson, Larwill, Lyon, Macbeth, Attorney-Gen. McDonald, McNab, McCann, Joseph and Angus Morrison, Murney, Niles, Patrick, Robinson, Roblin, James Ross, Shaw, Smith of Frontenac, James and Sidney Smith, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson.—32. Daly and six others not voting.

Mr. Foley proposed to name the priests and the amount of each man's pension in the bill, but Delong, Powell, and Gould swell the nays. Nearly 40,000 Canadians petitioned to stop the above waste, but none for commutation: to permit this waste \$1,800,000 had to be voted to Lower Canada seigniors, chiefly out of Upper Canada pockets.

1854, November 23, Jls. p. 385. Of the 26 who had voted against church endowments, disguised as commutation, November 15, Church, Delong, Langton, Lumsden, McKelrie, Matheson, and Munro, deserted their principles, by voting with McNab, Cayley, Spence, and the Smiths, for the passage of the bill, with its endowment clause and other abominations.

Cost of Removing the Seat of Government, from Quebec to Toronto, in 1855.

Mr. Secretary Cartier, sent up from Montreal to manage our correspondence (as Lemieux) Cauchon, and Tache are graciously sent [to us poor incapables!] from Quebec, to manage for us our public lands, canals, works, and money delivered to the Legislative Assembly, March 17, 1856, a statement of the actual sums already paid out of the public purse, toward defraying the expenses of removing the officers, furniture, offices, &c. of government from Quebec to Toronto, in 1855, being two hundred and eighty six thousand nine hundred and four dollars, as follows:

The Governor General charged for his expenses in moving up here £1750, all to two pence!—Parliament and Public Offices £4,379—and for Public Officers £12,746, all to one penny. [How particular!] Fitting up the old rookery of a government house here [paid, but not voted] £17,390, besides £2,011 for more furniture:—fitting up the old parliament buildings (besides the fitting up of 1850 and '51) £13,891: a new throne, new brussels carpets, governor's room, and other splendours £3,673:—other Public offices, improvements, according to Monsieur Lemieux and Mr. Killaly's fancy—the legislature and the public knew nothing about it except the figures furnished by the Irish adventurer and the

French attorney—£12,162, and other £2512 for new furniture or mending the old. This is only a part of the cost: the contingent committee have reported additional wages to people, besides paying them when they were idle for months, and for moving them here—and worlds of estimates of additional gratuities will follow, while the poor mechanic who seeks employment from place to place has to pay his own charges and help to pay for this waste. Thank God! they dare not torture us here to raise the taxes, as they did in British India! £376 a year is to be paid, too, for the Mechanics' Institute—£4000 a year for the Albany Chambers—£275 a year for an old House for Public Works—and £150 a year for a Bursar's Office. French connexion causes these movements. Upper Canada pays three parts—Lower Canada but one part—the fellows below, however, grasp the larger share of the cash expended. Jean Baptiste has a long nose! What favorite gets the governor's palace for which nearly \$300,000 have been recently paid near Quebec? No money for the roads till the Frenchmen, Monsieur Loyalty Lafontaine, the Seigniors, and the Dignified Clergy below, protestant and catholic, are cut adrift, and left to their own resources. They have the impudence to demand the seat of government down at Montreal forthwith!

DEBT OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

On 31 Dec. 1855, the funded debt of Toronto was \$1,281,346½, or 320,336½ lls. 3d., being composed of the well known 82,000*l.* sterling loan, from England, connected with Messrs. Hincks and Bowes, = to 99,7266¾*l.*; 100,000*l.* to pay for stock in Grand Trunk Railway; and other 120,570*l.* There are Corporation notes out, 1237¾*l.*; also sundry debts 22,780*l.* Total debt \$1,377,419 or 344,354¾*l.* The assets or means of the city, except land, are 50,000*l.* in Toronto and Huron railway stock, and 100,000*l.* in Grand Trunk do., not worth one cent, so far as income, either present or prospective, is concerned, and rents and tax-bills over due 11,650*l.* An arbitration, very unwisely managed, saddles Toronto with 40,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* for 40 feet of the esplanade, and no warning seems sufficient as to getting plenty of good water. Our taxes, about 15 cents on the dollar, are hard to bear, but it is the longer the worse. When I had charge of the city finances, I was frugal, yet fond of improvement, and on three pence, instead of three shillings, did much, leaving no new debt. Parliament should restrict the municipalities in their powers of taxation, assessment, borrowing, and lending their credit. Thousands in Canada are threatened with ruin by oppressive municipal assessments and foolish or wicked debts.

CANADA TRADE IN WHISKEY, 1854.—Distilled in Canada West, 1,923,306 gallons; in Canada East, 568,694. Imported into Canada West 512,735; Canada East 190,578. Imported and distilled in Canada West 2,436,041; Canada East 859,272.

Supposing the population to be nearly equal in both sections and to consist of two millions, each individual in Canada East consumes nearly seven pints, and in Canada West, nearly twenty pints per annum; but Upper Canada exports vast quantities to Lower Canada, which in turn, sends hundreds of thousands of gallons of gin, rum, brandy, &c., to Upper Canada. Stills in Canada East 10; in Canada West 112. Total 122.

Suppose each distillery to be worth 3000*l.*, the cost

of the whole would be 366,000*l.*;—a tax of 10*l.* is levied on each still, and a penny per gallon on the whisky distilled, which amounts to 12,020*l.* The value of all kinds of spirits imported in 1854 was 155,869*l.*—of which amount the whiskey came to 60,080*l.*—and taking the whisky distilled at 50c*ts.* per gallon, the value of all kinds of spirits imported and distilled would be 479,869*l.*—while the value of all the wines imported into Canada was only 28,205*l.* for 1852.

Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway.

What a monstrous job that concern has been from first to last. Sir E. Head keeps men in office that screen the guilty from exposure by concealment of facts, but he may yet be told of that by the duped and ruined persons in Europe, whom a more frank policy would have saved. The day of enquiry will come, but for them it may be too late.

Brunei, the superintendent, sends a return dated March 7, telling that in year ended Dec. 31, 1855, 202,193, persons were carried on the road, of whom but 27,356 went through—that 2 1-10*th* cents per mile was the fare—that 92,808 tons of freight were carried, and \$2½ *¢* ton for through freights received—that twenty miles an hour was the average speed of passenger cars, including stops—that 290,541 bush. wheat and 128,250 brls flour were carried—that the earnings were, passengers \$172,655—freight \$161,556—etcetra \$6,000—storage \$1,254—total \$341,466—that the expense of operating the road was \$229,400, leaving the inference that something was really gained toward paying interest.

For printing, advertising, paper and penknives, the charge is \$4,685; clerks \$9,979; wood \$32,846; maintenance of way \$41096; repairs (only) of locomotives \$38,999; car repairs \$6,174; sundries (!) \$7,674 + \$3,292; miscellaneous \$7,148 = \$18,114 and no explanation: water, \$5,679; conductors, switchmen, baggage and brakemen \$33,737: "no accident to any passengers," &c., &c.

As to any returns, showing the real condition of the concern; its debt, transactions, income, property, expenditure, boats, &c., it is no use asking for it. Sir E. Head, like Sir F., seems destined to protect the wrong, just as that artful, clever knave Hincks did, assisted by "speech-making, newspaper-reading" Elgin. There are \$1,522 for taxes on real estate. Where is it? The concern is bankrupt?

Man is no less imperfect than he is ambitious. Amidst his ardent and unceasing struggles to eradicate evil and to achieve good, every one of his virtuous inclinations is accompanied by *an evil inclination* which treads closely on its heels, or strives with it for precedence. The desire for justice and *the desire for vengeance*—the spirit of liberty and *the spirit of tyranny*—the wish to rise and *the wish to abase what has risen*—the ardent love of truth and *the presumptuous temerity of fancied knowledge*;—we may fathom all the depths of human nature; we shall find through out, the same mingled yet conflicting qualities, the same danger from their close and easy approximation.—Guizot.

DISTRESSES OF LOWER CANADA.—In May, 1855 Mr. Drummond gave in Assembly, a very melancholy account of Lower Canada; its farmers had no wheat to sell, no flour except what they imported in many places, and no money to buy seed wheat—the seigniors, lawyers, notaries, and priests had left them penniless. He then presented the following message from Sir E. Head.

"In consequence of the distress prevailing in certain districts of the Province, the Governor General

"recommends to the consideration of the legislative Assembly, the expediency of appropriating a sum "to be advanced, by way of Loan, for the purchase of "Seed at the present season."

Almost immediately after, at close of session, he told the Assemblymen that some of them were very indifferent characters. He distinguished them thus:

Honorable Gentlemen AND Gentlemen: "It is, "no doubt, to be regretted that our material prosperity suffers in some degree from the disturbed "state of Europe. The lumber trade is depressed "and peculiar circumstances have occasioned temporary want in portions of Lower Canada."

LAND REVENUE OF THE CANADAS.

In Session of 1854-5 a special committee of Assembly, (Mr. Galt chairman,) made many useful enquiries and remarks relative to the Public Lands. I have only now (March, 1856) read their report, which shows the land revenue of Upper Canada to be sevenfold more valuable than that of Lower Canada, altho' we have a very incompetent Quebec advocate (Lemieux, French) as the nominal head over all our public works, at \$5,000 a year—a French country physician from below Quebec as province treasurer at \$5,000 more—a Quebec printer as provincial land commissioner, a third-rate Montreal attorney as provincial secretary, and hungry legions from Lower Canada consuming the revenue. The gross amount of land revenue received in 1854 was in dollars, as follows, (page 37 report:)

<i>Sources of Revenue.</i>	<i>In Upper Canada.</i>	<i>In Lower Canada.</i>
Clergy Lands sold	\$404,682	\$18,856
Clergy Timber dues	622	789
School Lands Sales.....	128,134	none!
Crown Domain & Lauzon		32,236
Jesuits' Estates.....		31,403
Mines.....	30,475	
Crown Lands Sales.....	148,566	16,195
Total	\$712,479	\$99,479

There were also received on account of Woods and Forests \$193,228—without a statement of the proportions from either section—but the larger share was from Western Canada. Total receipts at Crown Land Office, 1854, \$1,035,996.

Mr. Widder, agent for that detestable London made monopoly, called in mockery of plundered Canadians, the Canada Company, comes forward to testify, that (after paying for their shares only £37 10s. each, dividing large profits yearly, and said shares being saleable in London now* at £137 to £142,) they have still 480,000 acres unsold, beside a world of leases and mortgages—and he deprecates Rolph's excellent plan of 1852, limiting the quantity which one person may buy to 200 acres, on terms of actual settlement.

Mr. Galt, chairman of the committee, is a good-tempered, clever, well informed man, but a large Grand Trunk railway contractor, and Commissioner of the Lower Canada Land Pedlars, of whose incorporation much just complaint was made in 1836 and 7. Mr. G., who is a son of the far famed John Galt—gave his views, and they are methodical, judicious, and would afford a complete check upon sales. He justly condemns the practice of entrusting the public land sales to the almost exclusive control of local agents, because it is a means of great favoritism and jobbing, and

a political engine in the hands of government. He condemns the folly of turning out and in the head of the department whenever a ministry change, and thus placing men over the crown lands and estates utterly ignorant of their duty. Lands are granted or sold on certain conditions of settlement, but tho' millions of acres of these forfeited blocks obstruct our settlements, the dishonest governors and their advisers guard the interests of the lawless and thus punish the law abiding settler. Mr. Galt, like other land pedlars, would have us believe that "limitation of quantity is practically inoperative." So, too, Mr. Spragge, a crown land clerk of 25 years standing, whose land-peddling comrades have long fattened on the toil of many a poor settler—he hates squatting, and wishes it to be effectually checked—he would deter "these interlopers from attempting to forestal the public lands." [page 9.]

I love land limitation—I honor the courage of the man who, seeking an honest independence, braves the dangers of the wilderness, finds a home for his offspring upon a 200 acre lot, and is there with content. Mr. Gibson, Inspector of Agencies, told the truth. He said, p. 13, "The present "land-granting system answers well; as a proof "of which the lands in the counties of Perth, "Huron, Gray, Bruce, and Wellington, have been "sold on this system, within the last 18 months, "probably amounting to over a million of acres, "all of which are to be occupied by actual settlers. The great body of this land has fallen "into the hands of settlers who went on as squatters, before the lands came into market, and who "have now purchased, some of whom have made "extensive improvements on them. These pioneers search up the good lands, open temporary "roads to them, and encourage others to follow "them. In many instances these pioneers carry "their provisions on their back for ten miles; for "their perseverance they deserve their choice of "the land." Mr. Gibson, like Mr. Rolph, would enforce settlement, and give the people the land: Mr. Spragge, Mr. Widder, Mr. Cauchon, and those pests the land-peddlers, would create so many Irish middlemen or Canada Co's to oppress the settlers and eat out their substance. Mr. Galt's scheme tends that way also—tho' there is much to admire about him as a legislator. He says (page 33) "the almost absolute monopoly "of timber limits, enjoyed by a few large operators, appears to me an evil of very great magnitude." But these English governors who sympathized with the ignoble, vulgar aristocracy who depeople the Scottish highlands, and cringe to the Glyns, Barings, Petos, and all that class of usurers and railway-jobbers, are the enemies of improvement, and will govern thro' corruption.

The Crown Land Officials embrace about 44 persons in the office at from \$240 to \$5,000, besides gratuities. Nearly 40 agents West, with incomes of \$1600 each and downwards. About as many East, with not a tenth of the work to do. Nine timber agents with salaries from \$1600 down to \$1000. Also a host of persons on Jesuits Estates, Crown Domain, Lauzon, &c. £8,773 is charged for commissions on sales. I thought we were thro' with Land Scrip, but £778 was redeemed in 1854. The clergy sales (Canada

West) were 127,638 acres—school sales 308,354 acres—crown lands 529,180 acres—total 965,172 acres. In 1832, in U. C., 1,034,906 acres were surveyed, at a cost, of £9,039; in 1854, 311,326, cost £4,345.

By the modified regulations of Aug. 1852, *notoriously evaded*, actual occupation was to be immediate and continuous—the land to be cleared, 2 acres a year \$100 acres—a house to be erected—sale null if terms neglected. “Not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person.” I presented to Sir E. Head a memorial offering to prove gross violations of these rules, but he took no heed: to move an enquiry in an Assembly like ours would be a waste of time.

Mr. Spragge shows (p. 95) that, in 1854, the cost of the Crown Lands Office for U. C. was £4,241; surveys in do. £2,870, total £7,111.

In Lower Canada—for office £4,628—for surveys in Lower Canada £7,398, total £12,026. Nearly \$20,000 a year more cost for Lower Canada, where the sales are not \$20,000 altogether!! The legislature, bad as it is, does not authorize this scandalous partiality—it merely winks at it. We'll have French connexion enough to our cost bye and bye! Mr. Spragge asks (page 97) why Queen's Domain, Queen's Posts, Lauzon, and Jesuits' Estates, being all public lands, should not be sold, with free titles, as public land, and the costly separate offices created to pamper the officials below consolidated? He adds, that in 1854, £170,000 were received for public land sold in Upper Canada (besides perhaps £100,000 to Canada Co.) and that the lands thus sold could not be bought from the holders for twice as much.

Mr. Geo. Jackson, M.P., late Crown Land Agent, Grey Co., throws a doubt upon the validity of the regulations for land settlement of 1852-3, and evidently coincides with those who desire to come between the cultivator and the public to make a profit out of both. Mr. Justice Morin (a late crown land com'r.) was examined (p. 145) and said “I prefer to sell the public lands ‘in lots of small extent, to actual settlers, with ‘such regulations as may best attain the object of ‘having a proprietary and independent population.’ Excellent principle this! Mr. McQueen, in the *Signal*, adds, ‘Settlement duties cannot be a grievance to the working-man who means to fell the forest—to change the wilderness into fruitful fields and to make a comfortable home for himself and family. Without labor, without settlement duties, the land can never become valuable, and if the actual settlement and improvement of the country can be best attained by the regulations now in force—’ ‘Are they in force?’ quoth Jackson.

Lord Durham reported to the Queen (p. 74) that in Canada Land Management “everywhere ‘needless delays have harassed and exasperated ‘applicants: and everywhere, more or less, I am ‘sorry but compelled to add, gross favoritism has ‘prevailed in the disposal of public lands.”

GO FOR REPEAL!

April 14, 1856, Assemblymen all summoned for to-day, to decide where \$1,300,000 should be laid out

for fire-proof buildings, to a permanent seat of Government. Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, were cast aside—every part of Upper Canada was voted unfit—and the final vote was to settle it permanently at Quebec, 650 miles north-east of Haldimand county. John Wilson, James and Sidney Smith, Dr. Southwick, went off, and thus played into the hands of the French. Billa Flint was away. Sir A. McNab unwell. John S. Macdonald voted for Quebec at Quebec, and again here; W. Mattice, Dr. R. Macdonald, Larwill of Kent, Clarke of Guelph, Powell and Yielding, and Supple from Ottawa, deserted U. C., voting with Sandfield Macdonald for Quebec. For Quebec 64, against it 56. Governor Head sent word that he would recommend a vote of money to build there forthwith.

April 16, Government said they had no propositions for economy to offer. They sent the Public Accounts, which show Gross Customs Duties, directly collected at all the ports in Upper Canada in 1855, £484,059. To which add three-fourths of the gross amount of revenue collected at Montreal, as the goods are consumed in Upper Canada £232,664. Customs tax paid by Upper Canada £716,693.—[Page 4, Accounts.]

Gross Customs duties collected at all the ports in Lower Canada, 1855, £397,416. From which take three-fourths of the collections at Montreal (£232,663) because the goods are consumed in U. C. Customs tax paid by Lower Canada £164,752. [*ib.*]

Cash received for Crown or Public Land sold in 1855 in Upper Canada £53,193. [Accounts, page 20.] Cash received for Clergy Reserves, Upper Canada, 1855 [accounts, 237] £97,974: total £161,167.

Cash received for Crown Land sold, in 1855, Lower Canada £3,375. Ditto, Clergy Reserves, L. C. £3,204: total £6,579. [Accounts. p. 239.]

Upper Canada Lands and Customs Revenue, 1855	£877,860
Lower Canada Lands and Customs Revenue, 1855	£171,330
Of £1,049,190, Lower Canada pays one-sixth only,	

and sends her 65 members against our 65 to spend it, and plunge us deeper in debt for her objects.

As to the revenue of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and Chamby Canals, for 1855, it was all swallowed up in the expenditure, and much more. The gross revenue was £77,688; deductions and repairs £57,148: special repairs £62,236. To the repairs, £119,383, add tug-boats £18,648. This gives the expenditure £138,031; and as the gross revenue is only £77,688, the three canals cost more than the revenue, by £60,343. The cost of these three canals, at close of 1854, was £3,522,051. Interest during 18 15 on that cost, £211,323; to which add the year's excess of expenditure over receipts, £60,343. Loss in 1855 on these canals £271,666.

April 17,—The Post Office Revenue, under the profligate management of Robert Spence, has fallen terribly in arrears, and become a dead weight on the country. Besides spending all the postal revenue he had raised in increased salaries, new useless offices pensions, jobs, ruinous contracts, &c., he comes upon the customs revenue and takes \$80,000 out of it, in 1855, to meet the failure of his department, besides his own salary of \$5,000. Under him the postal net revenue is \$100,000 less than nothing.

Enormous Increase of Taxation!

To prevent economy, and uphold useless offices, gifts, places, pensions, contracts, and jobs—to pay for the French Police, the eight million bridge, the railway toward Halifax, the Morrison and Hincks wastefulness on the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways, to hire \$6 a day legislative councillors, provide new funds for priests to pillage, organize a grand militia official corps, drive settlers out of Canada, pay for new palaces at Quebec, and prevent immigration

hither, the high prices of 1855, are to be increased

Apr. 19, 1856. Insp. Gen. Cayley proposed in Assembly to increase taxation at the Custom Houses, so as to raise between one and two millions extra.

CLERGY RESERVES.—There were 546,000 acres of Reserves in Upper Canada unsold, Dec. 31, 1855. Also 482,682 acres in Lower Canada—total 1,034,682 acres. On Reserves already sold in Upper Canada, £553,128½, or \$2,213,513, remains due to government.

THE MAINE LAW IN ASSEMBLY.

On March 6th, Mr. Dorion, of Montreal, being, like Mr. Young, who is also a member for Montreal, opposed to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, proposed some small improvements in our liquor license laws. To test the sense of the House, M. Sanborn moved, in substance, that the Committee on Temperance be instructed to enquire, and report (favorably) upon the following resolution, viz:—*"That it is expedient to prohibit by legal enactment the traffic in intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage."*

Mr. Sanborn's amendment tested at once the great question of placing the law as regards intemperance on the same footing as the laws against lotteries, frauds theft, &c. 37 Upper Canada members voted for the Maine Law principle—only 16 voted against it: 35 Lower Canada members voted against any prohibitory liquor law, or any enquiry as to prohibition, and only 13 voted for it. Mr. Felton, mover of Malcolm Cameron's Maine Law bill, during last session, now threw off all disguise, and openly voted and spoke strongly against any Liquor prohibition bill at all! His wheeling round killed off Mr. Sanborn's motion—the vote being 50 yeas to 51 nays—Felton had become a nay!!!

Thus end the hopes of those who looked for any prohibitory liquor law from this government or legislature, for all Canada. It is as I said it would be, and here are the Upper Canada yeas and nays:

Yeas: Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Chisholm, Christie, Church, Conger, Cook, Daly, Delong, Frazer, Freeman, Gould, Hartman, Jackson, J. S. Macdonald, R. McDonald, Mackenzie, McCann, Matheson, Matrice, Merritt, Munro, Niles, Patrick, Roblin, Rolph, Scatcherd, Henry Smith, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Southwick, Spence, Wilson, Wright, Yielding,—37.

Nays: Bowes, Burton, Hillyard Cameron, Cayley, Clarke, Cryslor, Ferrie, Foley, Larwill, Lumsden, Macbeth, Jo. C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Murney, Powell, Stevenson,—16.

Of the above yeas, McCann, and Smith of Frontenac, helped Speaker Sicotte by their votes to crush the Temperance Bill in April 30, 1855. Lumsden then voted for the bill, but now turns round to oppose it. Rankin, Fergusson, Gamble, Attorney-General Macdonald, McNab, Shaw and Robinson, whose votes prevented the Temperance bill from passing in 1855, [Journals p. 958,] were elsewhere when the vote was taken on March 6, 1856. Such, however, is the force of an enlightened public sentiment that more than two to one of the representatives of Upper Canada supported a bill that would remove the temptation from before the drunkard.

Clergy Reserves Commutation 1855-'56.

On April 8, government laid before the Assembly the details of the expenditure of £436,241¼ (\$1,744,965), proceeds of land sales, viz: bounties to priests of Church of England, in Upper Canada, which they may invest £245,615 (nearly as I have stated, page 61); to priests of same church, Lower Canada, \$20,236¼. Priests of residuary established Scots Kirk £103,424¼, for Upper Canada, and £24,024 for do. Lower Canada; to three Seceder ministers £2240½; to Church of Rome's priests £20,932¾; to Wesleyan Methodist Preachers, U. C. £9768¼. All paid in province bonds, except £12,607 paid in cash.

THE KIRK.—Scots Kirk priests represented their pensions as having been £150 each a year from the public, beside what their congregations pay them, viz: Jos. Anderson, age 59, gets £1441; Andrew Bell, age 51, gets £1734; Geo.

Bell, 35, £2088; W. Bell (Andrew's father) £837; W. Bell, age 44, £1920; W. Bain, £1998; Jno. Barclay, £1981½; W. Barr, £2071; R. Burnett, 31, £2148; John Campbell, 35, £2088; Arch. Colquhoun, 50, £1768; John Dobie, 27, £2200; D. Evans, 62, £1372; Thos. Fraser, 62, £1372; Pet. Ferguson, 58, £1490; Jas. George, 54, £1367; Colin Gregor, 47, £1850; Ham. Gibson, 43, £9932; Th. Johnson, 61, £1386; W. Johnson, 31, £2148; Wm. King, 66, £802; Alex. Lewis, 63, £1296; Pet. Lindsay, 34, £2097; Don Munro, 66, £1203; Alex. Mann, 54, £1641; Dun. Morison, 39, £2017; Dr. J. Machar, 57, £1527; J. B. Mowat, 29, £2173; Sol. Mylne, 31, £2148; Jno. McKenzie, 64, £1275½; John McLaurin, 42, £1959; Th. McPherson, 52, £1699; Aneas McLean, 49, £1785; Jno. M. Morine, 56, £1560; Jno. McMurchy, 53, £1672; J. H. McKerras [only 22] bounty £2257½; Al. McKee, 50, £1768; Geo. McDonnell, 43, £1932; K. McLennan [only 22] bounty £2257½; Wm. McEwen, 52, £1700; Rob. Neill, 52, £1700; Sam. Porter, 45, £1892; Al. Ross 60, £1415; Jno. Robb, 50, £1768; Th. Scott, 41, £1981; F. P. Sim, 26, bounty £2215½; Jas. Stewart, 39, £2017½; Al. Spence, 50, £1796; Jno. Skinner, D.D. 50, £1768. This is the London man, that, like Strachan, wheeled round to the religion that paid best. Of the others, not a few, like Andrew Bell, are hired converts from voluntarism.] Geo. Thomson, 49, £1785; Jno. Tawse, 56, £1560. Jas. Thom, 56, £1560; Hugh Urquhart, 61, £1386; Jno. Whyte, 52, £2135; Dad. Watson, 30, £1601. Three who say they had only 125½ a year, viz: J. M. Smith, 33, £769½; Jas. Williamson, 48, £1521; Geo. Weir, 29, £1814; also one at 100½ a year, Geo. McClatchey, 46, £2501. Total £103,424¼. P. Macnaughton would not join in the fraud of swearing or solemnly affirming as to their salaries, so he was left out.

THE KIRK, L. C.—In Lower Canada 14 established kirk priests partake of the plunder, each of them having returned his pension at 150½, viz: Jno. Cook, D.D., 49, 1685½; Al. Matheson, D.D. 58, 1489½; Wm. Mair, J. C. Muir and Rob. McGill, each 56, each 1560½; Jno. Merlin, 72, 953½; Th. Morrison, 30, £1601; J. F. Paul, 45, 1891½; Wm. Simpson, 48, 1825½; D. Shanks, 53, 1673½; Al. Wallace, 36, 2072½; total 24,024½.

SECESSION.—Rob. Boyd, age 64, 658½; Jas. Rogers, 48, 942½; W. Smart, 65, 640½.

CANADA'S PENSIONERS.

"If you desire to reduce the number of places, pensions, and unnecessary offices held by the aristocracy," said Joseph Hume to John Davidson, of Aberdeen, "can any sane man think that the election of so many millions of the aristocracy to the House of Commons is the way to lessen these evils?" I can see no check but in a free convention and constitution, through two-third votes where proper, elective governors, real quorums, and a riddance of officials who never try to act uprightly.

Every Upper Canada Judge who gets lazy is entitled to be paid for doing nothing, after a brief term. Macaulay, in perfect health, recently made way for Draper, and pockets \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year for life, doing nothing, while another is paid \$5,000 for doing his easy work. Shouldn't the Legislature judge, and the law fix the allowance, if any? "No," said Cayley—"the Crown decides." Faribault's \$1,600 pension, and the potash man's, Montreal, \$1,600 pension, I have noticed. Turcotte's "Solicitor-General" affair was merely a pension, and Henry Smith and Dunbar Ross are pensioned or retained at \$3,000 a year each, to vote as directed by Sir Edmund or his English employers. The people have no pensions to give. Shepard McCormick went on board the Caroline at an American wharf—nobody troubled him—he got a pension for many years—now he's dead, and his wealthy widow in England, gets a pension! Doctor Winder was one of the librarians of the Assembly. Why didn't he continue? Because Langton (always liberal with other people's cash) moved in Assembly, May 29, 1855, to vote him \$800 a year for life as a pension—so we pay another for working and him for going about idle. What is the million to Strachan & Co., but so many pensions? We owed them nothing. A Colonel Antrobus—like Irving and Retallack—was a sort of ornament at court on levee days, and for many years got a pension of \$1,600 a year, without any merit. He died, and

Lord Elgin introduced Madame Antrobus to a pension of \$800 a year, though of a wealthy Lower Canadian family. Our shams on both sides consider it bad manners not to vote Madame's pension, but the murdered Corrigan's widow has no pension—no, nor thousands of other deserving men and women—being out of fashion who would think of them! Old Colonel Talbot got \$60,000 of pension, and I guess his lands are not clear if the law were enforced. Mr. Ryland has a registration, and also gets two yearly pensions. He got £611 at once. He was secretary to the Jesuits' estates, and council clerk. James Fitzgibbon has a fat office in England; his son has a fat office in this country, and little to do except receive the fees. To the father we send yearly, to the Queen's Palace, Windsor, \$1,200 of pension. James Nation has a good office, and why is it he gets a \$500 pension? George Hamilton was Receiver-General's clerk, and does that entitle him to live idle thirty years on a \$600 pension. One of our richest men is J. G. Chewitt, Toronto. What need has he of a \$600 pension? Deputy-Receiver Anderson pays £6,655 a year of Indian pensions. Who checks? Samuel Gale, Montreal, pension \$2,400 a year. Rev. Burrage £111 pension, Quebec: why? B. Tierney, who is he? £100 pension. For what? P. L. Panet, L. C., pension \$889. Madame Bedard, L. C., pension \$500 a year. T. Thornhill, pension \$500. For what? P. Garneau, pension \$563, p. 102 pub. accs. C. Durocher, pension \$1,252. Ab. Morin, pension \$1,260. Ig. Dessaint, pension \$1,260. Jos. Lefebvre, pension \$1,260; Benoni Manuel, pension \$1,250; J. Lavoie, pension \$1,236. F. Gendreau, pension \$1,260. L. Gauthier, pension \$1,263. Col. De Salabery, for pensions, \$2,051. Militia pensions, \$8,240. Ch. Elliot, was once a Judge somewhere, pension \$400. R. Jameson, ex-judge, pension \$3,000, dead. W. Falkner, once a justice of the peace or county judge, pension \$400. Madame Vallieres, because her husband was a country judge, pension \$800. W. Ginger, pension \$266, because he was once a sergeant at arms to the French Legislative Council!! Jaques Brien, L. C., pension \$800. Catherine Smith, because she was the widow of a well paid judge (Pyke), pension \$400. R. Tucker, pension, 1854, \$1,500. J. R. Rolland, French Judge, pension, 1855, \$3,259 yearly. Samuel Ridout, Toronto, \$888 a year, died 1856, [he had paid a few officers 25 years since, and drew \$23,000 of pension for having done so, and was paid for doing it, besides his registrarship worth \$7,000 a year!] Roman Bishop Charbonnel, pension \$2,400. It is also proposed to pension 700 old pensioners sent out by Board of Ordinance.

Sir J. Colborne got an English pension for his own, his son's, and his son's son's lives of \$10,000 a year, and a peerage, for his misconduct in Canada, after being dismissed from Toronto for incapacity as a civil magistrate; but he hanged the French Canadians without law or mercy. 113 of the British Aristocracy consume £650,000 a year of pension.

HOW TO PAY L. C. DEBTS.—Mr. Dougal of the Witness, and Mr. Brown of the Globe propose, that after getting representation by population, the legislature should sell the convents, bishops' estates, and other pious public property—of L. C.—not the private estates of individuals but the overplus wealth of an enormously rich church, which meddles with the clergy reserves, meddles with education, is constantly thwarting Upper Canadians, and intriguing against public liberty. That would raise an efficient fund, and in no other way can it be raised.

Sources of Revenue, 1854.

Customs Tax £1,168,018; Excise Tax £17,238 Lands, Timber, &c. £71,216; Bank Tax £26,771 Public Works, Tolls, &c. £50,461; Militia £19

Fines, &c. £2,286; Casual £28,658; Law Fees £4,639; total consolidated fund revenue, net, £1,369,306. There are also what are called special funds such as Marriage Licences, Clergy Reserves, School Lands, Grammar School, Jesuits' Estates, Indian, Cullers, Municipal Loan, Lunatic Asylum, Montreal Court House and other funds, which may have yielded from £200,000 to £250,000 more. For 1855 the revenue is less. The expense of revenue collection is stated at, Customs £57,174; Public Works £58,066; Territorial £31,183; Excise £2,447; Fines, &c. £3,852—total £150,722. Every day almost new officers were thrust into the Customs, inasmuch that the increase in cost of collecting duties only in 1854 was \$31,956. To speak of frugal expenditure in the legislature only brings contempt and obloquy upon a man.

A Custom House was built at Toronto—a plain common office—at a cost of two or three thousand pounds. We have built one at Quebec at four times that cost—and one of our last proceedings was to vote sixty thousand dollars, in part, for a new Custom House there—yet the money received during the two last fiscal years at Quebec for customs duties was only \$1,230,372, while at Toronto it was \$1,314,456—the expense of collecting the lesser sum at Quebec, being \$51,364, for salaries, altho' only \$20,904 were paid to the officers who brought the larger sum into the treasury from Toronto. The salaries at the Quebec Custom House were raised from £5,728, in 1853, to £7,113, in 1854—difference £1385. The salaries at Toronto were only raised from £2449, in 1853, to £2777 in 1854—difference £328. We have enough of French rule.

I remember Hamilton when it contained Abraham K. Smith's store, and no other—a two horse waggon would have carried off all his stock. In 1854, Hamilton paid £169,122 of revenue to government, the cost of collection being £2,597. Brantford paid £13,730, at a cost of £225. Bytown £9,222; cost £215—total £192,174, collected at an expense of £3,037.

Not so in Lower Canada. Stanstead paid in £1419, deducting £535 for collecting it. St. John's collected £966, and took £652 out of that for fees to the officers! Lacolle deducted £246 from £255 collected, leaving £9 to government. Rimouski (where that sharp contract-peddler, Tache, lives, drawing one hundred and thirty thousand dollars for a "landing pier," charges £75 for collecting revenue, and collected—Not ONE FARTHING!!! Stanstead, St. John's, Philipsburg, Dundee, Gaspe, Lacolle, Coteau, Huntingdon, Amherst and New Carlisle (including Rimouski) collected £8,193 in 1854—and the officers got £3,101, or £64 more than was charged in Upper Canada, as above, for collecting £192,174. This game has been played too long.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES TRICK.

Some of our Governors hint to the Jesuits who immigrate to Canada from Italy, France, and Austria, that they may yet be endowed with that rich public domain in Lower Canada, once held by a Jesuit society long since extinct. Last 31st Jan. I found 56,863¹/₂ at the credit of the ancient, deceased jesuits on page 90 of Inspector-General Cayley's ledger, and the French Archbishop has demanded these public lands for his church. (The income is either wasted, used to propagate the ultramontane or "go it blind" popery (not the tolerant catholic system), or else allowed for political purposes to remain unpaid in hands of favorite occupants.) I moved in Assembly to take these estates and pay the seigniors with them, and not seize the public revenue—an U. C. majority in Assembly said aye! but a L. C. majority outvoted us for the sake of the plunder. In Comr. Cauchon's return to Sir E. Head dated 31st Jan

1856, I find that there are defaulting tenants in Batiscan owing 5,191; defaulters at St. Gabriel, Quebec, &c. owing 16,896; defaulters at Laprairie 4,800; other defaulters 3,772; total 30,653; while Upper Canadians are making landlords of other French tenants, the L. C. crown tenants don't even pay their penny per acre! 4,681 were collected in 1855, off which 1,079 are clipped for trouble of collecting and disbursements, and on hundreds of thousands of dollars of "the fund" Canada is paying interest to the Jesuits! Not one Lower Canada member will allow the slightest change to be made in this vile scheme.

Montreal Fire Loan.

A fire burnt down part of Montreal in 1852. The corporation had been very careless, or the fire might have been put down with ease at its commencement. The next move was to try to borrow on the endorsement of Canada: that succeeded in 1853—\$800,000 were by statute allowed to be borrowed, and I think that \$400,000 of that sum were got from the usurious London association who borrow there at 3 and lend here at 8 per cent. In this case they may have lent at six. The original proposition held each property for the special loan, but Monsieur Lafontaine, Monsieur Morin, and Mr. Hincks dissolved that part of the scheme. Hincks's bill provided that if enough of sufferers by the fire did not come forward, non-sufferers might take the residue. Why should Canada as a province endorse for Montreal in case of fire any more than for Toronto? Ten to one but our lazy neighbors below will throw interest and principal on the shoulders of Upper Canadians, before long. How the loan stands now, or how far Canada remains bound, I say not, for our managers are a band of cunning jugglers, and no trick they may play Canada ought to astonish any one. The province endorsed \$800,000.

Quebec Fire Fraud—Another \$500,000.

There have been very heavy fires at Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Guelph, and other towns of Upper Canada, but the sufferers, never received aid from the treasury of United Canada. When, however, a fire consumed part of a suburb in Quebec money was borrowed, say £84,000 at 6 per cent. on the credit of Canada, and let to such property-owners as the authorities chose to favor. They were to pay 4 per cent interest, and gradually redeem the principal; but government, influenced by covetous French members, wink at the non-payment of principal and interest; they swear to observe the law and wilfully break it; and in 1854, FIVE THOUSAND AND FIFTY POUNDS were paid out of the Commonfund for interest, the Frenchmen only advancing £168.

Why should Upper Canada have paid twenty-thousand dollars a year as interest, during a number of years, and be liable for the principal, of money long since lent to a few opulent landowners in Quebec, who have neither the honesty to replace in the treasury, the loans nor the usury? It is one of the blessings of French connection.

In the case of fire at Quebec, the begging box went through Britain and the Northern States; very large sums were received. Upper Canada helped, and is now paying three-fourths of \$20,000 a year of interest which an honest governor would have kept his oath by securing, but while every Assembly-man must have \$2500 of landed estate, a governor is foisted on us not interested, not a resident, ignorant of our country, not a landowner to the value of five farthings.

The country has already paid nine times \$20,000, or \$190,000 for the Frenchmen, who will not let us regulate even our children's school affairs. If they want to convert us, let them pay back these \$190,000, and prepare to meet the principal. Why should

the Province turn land pawn broker? Soon after the property-holders had clutched the debentures, some of the shabbiest of them prayed to be forgiven principal and interest, on account of losses sustained in turning Canada bonds into cash! Jean Baptiste is a hard bargain, very.

Expenditure on Public Works in Lower Canada, which yield (some) Revenue.

Monsieur Lemieux, in his report of 1856, thus recapitulates the cost of the public works, built three-fourths with Upper Canada cash—one-fourth with Lower Canada money:

Beauharnois Canal.....	£365,331
Lachine Canal.....	481,736
Junction Canal.....	38,780
Chats Canal, (Ottawa).....	31,153
Chambly Canal.....	16,863
St. Ours' Canal or Lock.....	38,219
St. Ann's Canal.....	23,660
Bytown Bridge, (Ottawa).....	16,612
River St. Maurice.....	48,699
Ottawa River.....	117,648

£1,178,741

or \$4,714,964; from which, taking the whole together, the NET income, as managed, after paying all charges, is NOT TWO PENCE a year! \$3,543,723 of the money or credit of Upper Canada, is invested in the concerns. Are we likely to get a cent back? Would any English or other creditor accept Lower Canada as security? *What has she to export?* What are her manufactures, except sharp, selfish, sordid politicians? The cost of repairs and management of the above works in 1855 was, for the Lachine Canal, £8,078 (only nine miles long); Beauharnois Canal, £4,628; Ottawa, £3,234; even the St. Maurice costs £2,072, besides other £10,436 laid out (on favorites I suppose down there). The expenditure (besides repairs) on above Lower Canada works, in 1855, was £83,514. No wonder our farms are heavily mortgaged in London!

Another pull at the purse. Our French masters have authorized Larue, Sirois and Burroughs to arbitrate £31,185 12s. 6d. into the pockets of a few individuals who set up an outcry that the Beauharnois Canal had injured them; also £1,754 to Larue & Co. for their trouble!

In 1855, there were not expended, of public money, in Haldimand, or Norfolk, or Elgin one penny. Trent and Newcastle improvements, expenditure 1855, £12,114; Burlington Canal, expenditure 1855, £7,422; Port Stanley Harbour, expenditure 1855, £3,944 (Cotton's contract I suppose).

Monsieur Lemieux reports 28 light houses and light-house keepers in Canada; and that their salaries and supplies were £7,220 in 1854, and £6,384 in 1855. Who checks? As usual "nobody."

Expended on Public works (awards included) 1854 and '55, (over and above railway votes,) £839,906; (but how spent?)

EXPENSE OF GENERAL ELECTION, 1854.—Upper Canada £4,070; Lower Canada £5,887—total £9,557, of which L. C. contributes £2,389, and U. C. £7,168. Jean Baptiste's a hard bargain—very.

Lunatics—Upper and Lower Canada.

At midnight, Dec. 11, 1854, Inspector Cayley moved, in Assembly, to vote \$40,000 for the Lunatic Asylum near Quebec, and \$40,000 for the Asylum at Toronto; to which I offered in amendment, that as the money for Lower Canada was to be taken out of the Common fund, into which the French had put nothing by any special Asylum tax, and the Asylum tax levied from Upper Canada was, therefore, partial and unfair, it be abolished, and the two sections of Canada placed on equal footing. [See Journals of Assembly, 1854, page 515.] Government had kept back the money votes till most of the members were gone, and we were within a week of breaking up. Not a solitary Lower Canada member voted to take off our backs a tax they equally benefit by, but do not pay, not one penny. Smith of Frontenac, Cayley, Cryslar, Bell, Robinson, Murney, J. C. Morrison, Stevenson, Macdonald of Kingston, and Spence, of course, voted to keep on this odious, useless tax, as did twenty-four Frenchmen: six Upper Canadians voted to abolish it. Why should majorities of any 20 or 40 members present at the heel of a session, in the absence of other 90 or 100, be thus able to bind the whole? Is it not a fraud? In 1854, York and Peel paid on this tax £1540, and Toronto £938, owing £500 more. Lower Canada pays *nothing*! On 31, Jan. 1855, there was £19,124, in cash in the U. C. Asylum fund—besides some £20,000, in the Marriage Licence fund. Why have both? Our Normal School and Post Office built, and College Grounds drained from asylum fund

GOVERNMENT BY FRENCHMEN—THE UNION.

The official return (in many cases, as in that of Sir E. Head's Spencer-Wood Palace, below the reality) by Monsieur Lemieux, the Quebec attorney, who is paid by Upper Canada \$5000 a year for spending the money raised from our fellow citizens by taxation—given in March, 1856, in Assembly,—states the expenditure by the province upon

"PUBLIC WORKS FROM WHICH NO REVENUE IS DERIVED,"

to have been, up to Jan. 1, 1856, as follows:

QUEBEC.—Court House £8977. [Why should we of U. C. expend money on Quebec Jails and Court Houses, besides building our own?—Jails and Court Houses (district) £7145.—Aylmer [Jail. I believe.] £6531.—Custom House, Quebec, £3069.—Marine (seamen's) Hospital (of which £5,004 in 1855) £10,998.—Remains of St. Louis Castle, Quebec, £3,430.—Spencer-Wood Palace, Quebec, £35,664.—Quebec Navigation School £6,370.—Durham Walk or Terrace, Quebec, and Garden Wall £4,075.—Quebec Nunnery £6880 (and now rented!)—besides a claim of £20,000 or more by the priesthood, and £1268 paid at the fire.—Bonner property bought for new Quebec Legislative Palace, £5,446.—Quebec Observatory ('54 and '55) £3,033.—One Trip of our M.P.s. Quebec to Saguenay 1835. Isn't it outrageous?—Trinity House, Quebec, £2,000. If the Board of Works is efficient, why have Trinity Houses?

MONTREAL.—High School (building) £4,580.—Museum £993.—Court House £56,195. [Some trifle of whiskey tax is pretended to be set apart to meet this waste. £13,226 were expended in 1855 on it, under the vigilant Quebec attorney, Monsieur Lemieux!—Montreal Jail £5046.—Montreal post office £10,735, while the cost of the Toronto post office was quietly taken out of a direct tax on Upper Canada for a lunatic asylum! [Are not these Frenchmen, as educated at Jesuit colleges, sharp fellows?—Custom House, Montreal, £137. The cost of the House is omitted. All our public expenditures are un-

der the supervision of Frenchmen: there is no real audit, no check, no careful, watchful eye for the public. Much is secret, and may be, like more that is public, corrupt, iniquitous. Mr. Langton was an Assemblyman, a poor man, he needed a place and state pay; got both; and is called Auditor. He has no power, no volition, but is merely a clerk in an office. His audit is no check—it does not hinder any government department doing just as they please—or receiving from their colleagues, contractors, and understrappers any kind of vouchers they choose to offer—or, like W. B. Robinson, when I checked his Welland Canal expenditures, no vouchers at all! Mr. Killaly IS a man of business—but he is not in the cabal but *under* it—his bread and butter depends on it—he does what he is bid and holds his tongue.

LANDING PIERS.—Below Quebec, in the counties or parishes where there were more votes at the election after the expenditure, (returned on oath, &c.) than there were men, women, or babies, £167,461, namely £74,008 before 1854; £63,708, in 1854; £29,745, in 1855; by Baby and his Quebec confederates for the plunder of Upper Canada. The piers produce no revenue—are next to useless—but the Frenchmen said it.

LIGHT HOUSES.—Below Quebec again—£38,567, all of it in 1854 and '55—£33,823 last year! Baby & Co. divide the spoils!—Above Quebec (same years, 1854 and '55) only £10,293. Where?

IMMIGRATION.—£276 in '54; £1519 in '55. The Frenchmen, like the Yankee *Know-Nothings*, don't want us old countrymen in Canada, unless perhaps from the South or Centre of Ireland. Immigration is discouraged. Grosse Isle (quarantine ground below Quebec) £9,605.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—We had a wretched line of irregular lazy steamers trading between Liverpool and Quebec a few months, and the rest of the year to Portland in Maine. The Frenchmen who rule paid this line to *encourage* it, in 1855, £27,809 10s 7d. We use the lines at Boston and New York, and so does Ohio and other States, but there is no £27,000 tax. Of this, and every other item in my list, Upper Canada pays \$3 in every \$4—the Frenchmen only pay \$1.

BRIDGES AND ROADS.—Besides those stated formerly, we have paid £5,888 to build a road at Stanstead near Montreal—£2030 to Timiscouata road below Quebec—£3614 for a road to New Brunswick on the St. Lawrence—£4351 for a road between Coteau du Lac, L. C. and Cornwall—£17,399 to build St. Maurice bridge—£4,385 to build Jacques Cartier bridge—and (in part only) for a wilderness job called a survey of line of New Brunswick, £8241, most of it within two years, and only beginning!

SECTARIAN COLLÉGES.—The grants, voted for generally by protestant members, to Jesuit and other Roman Catholic Colleges in Lower Canada, for education of the few, in that faith, were in 1854, nearly \$80,000, also to build such Colleges, with Chapels. To Protestant sects were voted about \$20,000. The Episcopal Methodists re-used their \$2,000.

TORONTO.—Monsieur Lemieux affirms that there has been expended (since the Union?) on public buildings not named, at Toronto, £30,903, of which £13,171 in '55 and '56. *What Build-*

ings?—Also on Elmsley Villa, Government House, and Parliament House, Toronto, before 1854, £17,497; in '54, £5,423; in '55, £28,472; total £51,393. Expended in 1855, at Toronto £34,597. Total expenditure in Toronto £82,296.

WEEKLY MESSAGE.—By W. L. Mackenzie, \$2 a year, in advance. \$3 on credit. A good medium for advertising extensively thro' Canada.

Head, McNab, and "the Inferior Race."

Among the money votes of former years, which Government pretend they have the right, as they have the power, to take out of the treasury of Canada, when they please, and not before; I find the following in Lower Canada, voted but not yet spent:

Landing Piers below Quebec, another £8,817.—Light Houses below Quebec, another £4,336.—Quebec New Custom House, additional £24,931.—Chats Canal, Ottawa River, £18,851.—Junction Canal £11,039.—St. Maurice Works, back of Three Rivers, £1,552.—Survey of Champlain Canal [expenditure will be five million dollars] £970.—More French Arbitrations, £5,289.—More Surveys, £3,214.—Ottawa Works, £2,452.—River Ouelle pier, £3,000.—Light Houses, [£42,888, of which in L. C.] £26,318. St. Ann's Rapids, £5,070.—Quebec Post Office, £14,991 [£39,992 additional for the Custom House and Post Office of a smaller town than Toronto.] Chambly Canal, £500.—Lake St. Peter £2,593.—Montreal and Quebec Bridges, £5,516.—Chats Road, £1,201.—Road through Forest to New Brunswick, [job.] £21,274.—Canals on St. Lawrence, L. C., £20,711.—Champlain Bridge, £991. [Upper Canada pays!]

Monsieur Lemieux omits a £20,000 vote for a deaf, dumb, and blind institution,—but mentions, as Upper Canada grants not used, Kingston Post Office, £5,500.—Welland Canal, £48,368.—Harbours on Lake Huron, [Which?] £13,883.—Dredging Lake St. Clair, £5,000.—Port Hope Harbour £10,000.—Hamilton Custom House, £4,985.—Burlington Canal, £2,852.—Scugog Lock, £6,503.

Trade of Canada, via St. Lawrence and the Hudson Rivers.

Protective, or lower, Duties upon Canadian Produce, as compared with imports from the United States, and in some things free trade, was continued in England till 1847. In 1849, the Canals which render the St. Lawrence navigable were opened and the Americans began to allow Canadians to import foreign goods from abroad, and to export their produce to Europe and the West Indies, in bond: this they did to take the carrying trade away from the St. Lawrence to Boston, New York, and Portland, and to encourage their own merchants, canals, railways, cities, and shipping.

New York and Boston have the New York Central, Erie, Oswego, Western, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Montreal and other Railways—the Erie, Oswego, Chambly, and Northern Canals—and the Hudson River, as feeders from Canada. Quebec and Montreal have the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, and the Rideau, and their Canals. The Welland Canal and Great Western Railway are more used, perhaps, as American lines of traffic than as Canadian. The Grand Trunk has scarcely been felt as yet in business, as far as Upper Canada is concerned. It is, like the American Railways, to be a feeder to a great U. S. seaport, Portland. Among the results of competition, as

corling to Honorable John Young (reducing wheat into flour) were the following: Exported from Upper Canada to the U. S. 1849—24,936 barrels Flour; 1852—466,912; 1854—762,575; and in 1855 a still larger quantity. Exported to Montreal, 1849—967,286 barrels; 1852—710,749; 1854—594,394. Value of Imports from U. S. into Canada, 1849, \$5,724,806; and in 1854, \$17,300,736. The movement of property was—on the Erie Canal, in 1853, four million tons; on the St. Lawrence Canals 561,000 tons. Average of vegetable food received at tide-water, Hudson river, in barrels, in 1851 '2, '3, eight million barrels; by canal and St. Lawrence, at Montreal, 750,000. In 1855, to Nov. 30, all the grain of every sort received at Montreal was but thirteen hundred thousand bushels. The St. Lawrence Canal Tolls are, as Mr. Young states, merely nominal; and Canada pays £24,000 a year to lines of tug boats, and £30,000 a year to a line of ocean steamers, receiving no return for canal outlay whatever; while the Erie Canal yields over 6 per cent on the whole outlay, besides defraying all expenses. Altho' not one cent is charged to Upper Canada for outlay or support of the other U. S. routes to the ocean, we pay heavily for a route to the American seaport of Portland, and for the St. Lawrence. While the toll on a barrel of flour between Buffalo and Albany is 22½ cents, and cannot be reduced, and the freight is high in proportion, such is the waste, carelessness and gross mismanagement on the St. Lawrence River and Canals, that even thus the river route cannot draw the trade from the Atlantic seaports.

United States exports to Canada 1855, \$18,720,344: do. to other B. N. A. colonies \$8,085,676. Imports, Canada into U. S. \$12,182,314; do. from other Br. colonies \$2,954,420. This seems to leave \$12,669,286 in favour of U. S., (payable by the colonists in cash,) but much of our imports are European, sent thro' the U. S., altho' a large balance has to be met in cash besides.

Mr. Young Mr. Holton, the French, and the government, as moved at their nod, have recently advised that another burthen be laid on Upper Canada, (for as to Lower Canada she has but little to tax except idleness, prejudice, and unsaleable wild lands,)—to wit, an immense ship-canal, 10 to 12 feet deep, 80 wide at bottom, 200 at top, and 36 to 40 miles long, carrying steam ships of 750 tons, and drawing ten or eleven feet of water—which they propose to cut from the St. Lawrence near Montreal, (with locks, harbours, &c.) to the little narrow lake called Champlain, at the upper end of which there is a long canal of only four feet depth, requiring transhipment in Lake Champlain—transhipment in most cases at Albany—and transhipment a third time at New York for the ocean.

Mr. Young states, in page 6 of a recent pamphlet, that only 45 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel is charged between Montreal and Portland—292 miles—for freight of a barrel of Flour, &c. $\frac{1}{2}$ railway—and then he proposes to destroy the trade by this railway, in order that large steamers may carry their cargoes to the entrance of the Northern Canal, or to some of the U. S. railways commencing in Vermont.

Mr. Young acknowledges, that tho' the St.

Lawrence is open to the ocean, not a ton of U. S. shipping has as yet chosen that route; that we admit U. S. vessels to registry, while they refuse ours; and that we offer them the free navigation of our canals and rivers, while they deny to us the navigation of the Hudson and their canals: yet he asks six, perhaps *twelve* more millions of dollars to be laid out in French Canada on a Champlain canal, tho' our vessels could not enter the American canals, and altho' we would have to depend for tolls upon American shipping on a route where none come now! All this, too, while the French government members, their friend J. S. Macdonald, and Messrs. Holton, Young, Dorian, and every Lower Canadian M.P. votes down representation by population; and almost to a man they are ready to appropriate millions for a permanent seat of government for Upper Canada 400 miles below Hamilton—at Montreal! Mr. Young would enlarge the Welland, to secure to American ships another choice of routes—up Lake Champlain to an American wharf or canal! All we heard before about opening the St. Lawrence to the ocean was gas—not one U. S. ship would come near it. Now six millions is to be borrowed to choke off our railways.

In nine years, 1846 to 1854, Mr. Young shows, that the average rate of ocean freight from Montreal has been 100 per cent dearer than from New York—to Liverpool; and that it has been *always* dearer. How clearly did Mr. Merritt and others *prove*, as they said, that the St. Lawrence route couldn't be beat for speed and cheapness. Was it all moonshine? The Erie Canal is in progress of enlargement. Will not *that*, too, interfere with the sudden extension of the trade of the St. Lawrence? Mr. Young says that the Erie Canal yields a gross revenue of £800,000 a year, while the Welland and St. Lawrence cause a loss of interest of £150,000—he would have been nearer the truth at £250,000 of loss. Is this to encourage us to sink \$6,000,000 or \$12,000,000 more between the little lake called Champlain, and then, as now, pass Yankee vessels along at a nominal freight, while they will not admit ours at all, and Lower Canada, with its stinted means, puts its foot on our necks and cries “your purse or your life?” Before the Grand Trunk Railway is completed up to Toronto, Canadian cash will have been invested (£3,771,000) and the province must now pay £226,299 *per annum* of interest on it. Mr. Young admits that. Does he want us to throw away more money below? Is that his patriotism and statesmanship? How shall we get it back? He is ready to expend more of Upper Canada cash on deepening Lake St. Peter and constructing a harbor at Montreal fit for a twenty feet channel up the St. Lawrence. So am I, if the usurers who lend the money will take the canal and tolls, and harbor dues as security, and not impoverish U. C.

Our French, Lower Canada government, have ordered Monsieur Lemieux to occupy 36 pages of his Public Works Report with the benefits the U. S. and French Canada would get by mortgaging our Upper Canada farms for, say ten millions more, or another \$600,000 a year of interest, to cut a grand canal to lake Champlain, to tap the St. Lawrence above Montreal and carry off

its trade to New York. Isn't the \$8,000,000 Montreal Bridge enough of folly at once? Mr. Young had a hand in the railroad from Montreal to Portland. After it was made, £900,000 were required to make it over again—and Mr. Young charged £4,000, or 1 per cent upon £400,000, I think, it was, merely for teaching Mr. Hincks to hand over province bonds at once to the Philistines instead of guaranteeing a limited amount of interest. Monsieur Lemieux declares that “more blood” for the Champlain is “an absolute necessity,” a thing of “paramount importance”—and Monsieur Lemieux, of Quebec, goes on to puff Mr. Young's brochure in aid of Montreal. Three American engineers had reported, and Monsieur Lemieux preferred that the new canal should enter the St. Lawrence a few miles *above* Montreal, while Mr. Jarvis had reported that for \$6,563,880 he could make it enter the St. Lawrence some 45 miles *below*, with ten feet of water all through.

The Lachine Canal, at Montreal, does not pay a cent a year. The water is sold under half its value, and a current like a mill race heads vessels going up—yet the French murmur. There is to be costly rock-cutting to give more water-power to millers, &c. Without any statute, contracts were entered into in June 1855 to widen this profitless concern to 100 feet at bottom. In Nov. the contractor stopt, and compelled Monsieur Lemieux to pay him nearly double! Docks, wharves, &c. are being built at Montreal, ostensibly for the Lachine canal, but positively to drain Upper Canada of her means to improve certain property in Montreal.

Baby's Tug-Boat Contract.

A contract was made by Chabot (Public Works) with his man Baby, to set up a line of steam tugs, the ships and the public both to pay Baby, besides building his tugs for him. Contract, No. 1, February, 1854, has been quietly cancelled; and to give Baby a better pull upon the public purse, the seven years' contract is changed to ten. Baby's boats were the *Admiral* and the *Advance*—no great things! and he got 7,965*l*. He was to build two powerful boats—it is now April, 1856, but I haven't seen the man that saw “the powerful” afloat. I find 25,669*l*. for tug boats below Quebec, chiefly in 1855. Baby, I presume, got it all. Such a leech as he is! Tug boats from Lachine to Kingston, 20,531*l*. of which 7,468*l*. in 1855. Add this 46,300*l*. to the cost of the St. Lawrence Canals and Light Houses. No estimate before the Assembly in 1855—but they kindly tell us now!—Baby was asked, how could we deal with you for three still more powerful tugs, and towage from Anticosti to Quebec. In February, 1855, the contract of February 1854 was cancelled, but though the Legislature was in Session, they never knew of a new contract and “order in Council.” Baby gets his fees, 11,300*l*. yearly bonus, or 113,000*l*., and 19,000*l*. is advanced to him. Was this a secret affair altogether?

FRENCH COURT HOUSES, JAILS, &c.

One badge of Upper Canada servitude is this—we are compelled, besides building every Upper Canada Court House and Jail, by local assessment, to build Court Houses and Jails throughout Lower Canada—uphold, repair, and renew them, and pay most of the officers. A. S. Lemieux, the French Commissioner, says: the L. C. court houses and jails are under his control. Besides Montreal Court House, to cost £70,000, a new wing has been added to the jail—

and Monsieur Lemieux recommends a new one. Plans for a new Jail for the City of Quebec" are required, he says. U. C. pays for that, too—it will be in the estimates, as will other jails. In 1853, Monsieur Chabot said that government had bought a site for a new custom house in the little old town of Quebec—but Com'r. Lemieux tells us in 1856, that £8000 have been paid for a bigger site, altho' they don't collect more there than we do at Toronto. Yet the new Custom House will cost £30,000, or more. Government advise selling the Montreal Custom House, and building a new one. Where's Baby? £50,000 at least will be voted—and if the Frenchman don't clear cent per cent out of that I will marvel. The Carillon and Ordnance or Grenville Canals, Lower Canada, are to be enlarged to ship size—and a survey is to be made of a canal or railway route by which the Ottawa would be the route from Montreal to Chicago, via Lake Huron, avoiding Toronto, &c.

PIERS BELOW QUEBEC.—Rimouski wants more plunder. Baby's pier (Lemieux says) "the stability of the structure itself is endangered" and "in its present state it affords little or no shelter to vessels in any wind." Haven't we paid 10 times Tache's estimate already, or is it 20 times? "A Wing" is wanted, and with it our wealth will fly into old Baby's lap, or Tache's. Pointe Aux Orignaux pier (another of the infamous \$700,000 jobs) is declared by Monsieur Lemieux to be much exposed, and is unfinished! The 3rd pier (Eboulement) has suffered—but the whole damage not yet known. A ton or two of Spanish dollars is Lemieux's estimate for this year. Better send him back to his small debt causes at Quebec—he'd clear 75% a year.

RIVER ST. MAURICE.—A hundred miles above Quebec, tons of silver are being handed over to the polite Frenchmen about *Three Rivers*, and Monsieur Polette's nod in Assembly is well paid by immense drafts on the public purse in that quarter. 800%; 8,400% for 5 piers; 2,155%; and beside these, Mr. Dawson (page 94) wants other 5,000%.

OTTAWA WORKS.—Com'r Lemieux tells us (report, p. 75) that Chats Canal is in progress, with U. C. endorsements, but from "the remote and unpopulated position of this work," it is difficult to keep people in the wilderness. Not a word of improving the navigation in Norfolk or Haldimand, where the people are. The French resisted even a railway west, to be made by private means; but Monsieur Lemieux comforts us with the assurance, that "many essential improvements have been made both in the Slides and approaches thereto on the Ottawa and its tributaries. Very many new works, and extensions are going forward in this region. Who pays?"

DEEPENING THE ST. LAWRENCE RAPIDS.—Some \$27,000 was recently voted in Assembly to Mailefert & Co., to enable them to survey the rapids. They report, that to secure a channel from Montreal to Prescott, 200 feet wide, and fit for vessels drawing ten feet of water, would cost—at the Cascades, 98,715%; Cedars, 12,500%; Coteau, 49,365%; Long Sault, 17,198%; Galops, 11,232%; total 180,000%. Much difficulty is anticipated in doing the work. Mr. Lemieux believes it can be done.

SURVEY AND ROAD TO NEW BRUNSWICK.—This road is through a wilderness; and here again the French clique put forward their emigre, the Albany Grocer, Baby, as THE contractor. No one knows what's to do, or whether it may be done. It will be paid for! Past, present, and future, this looms up into a \$150,000 job. The road starts from *Riviere du Loup*, where the other job of the perpetual pier was perpetrated, and wolfish enough that surely was. For war purposes it is required—so they say

Mr. Baby's tug contract is appended to the Commissioner of Works' report. Why is his road contract withheld? He gets it at J. F. McDonald's estimate. Why no competition? If Baby can give feasts he can fee people, Monsieur Lemieux puffs Monsieur Baby—all's right if he gets the country's dollars.

RIVER TRENT WORKS.—£200,000 have been expended, but we get no revenue, except votes in Assembly giving a pretended authority for far more enormous outlays below. Conger and the Smiths deserve any offals the French can spare. They are cringing and servile enough—that's certain. Why the Trent more than the Grand River? Because we western folks will not worship Nebuchadnezzar's image, but would far rather kick it over. A new slide for timber and a dam, are in progress at Buckthorn, and a new stone lock and swing bridge at Bobcaygeon. Another stone lock goes up at Lindsay, also more "landing piers," and the river is to be deepened.

PIERS ON LAKE HURON.—Monsieur Lemieux informs the public, that of money voted at French dictation—going it blind—he is to apply £7,000 towards the construction of a breakwater connected with Chantrey Island, off the mouth of the Saugeen River, opposite the village. Why haven't we the lands to be made valuable by that work? Why are not the Indians to share the cost? At Penetangore £3,500 are to be laid out on an insulated pier, as a beginning there—also £1,000 at Meaford.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY FRAUD.

[Sterling money, \$4.86½ to the £, is meant in this article: thus, £4,000 means £4,866 of Canada money.]

Herapath's Railway Journal, London, Oct. 15, 1852, gives an edition of the legal frauds practised upon Canada, which we republish below, with remarks, and some omissions. Herapath was nearly correct.

"When we saw railways in America constructed at 4,000%, 5,000%, and 6,000% a mile, we hugged ourselves with the belief that there, at least, railway corruption had not yet found its way. Alas, we have been doomed to disappointment. In Canada, to our sorrow, we find men are not a whit better than here. Cheapness of construction has presented an attractive place for jobbery to pitch its tent, and we publish an Italian view of the Grand Trunk Railway.

"A [Hincks] came from the Canadas to London, to try to get the English Government to endorse or guarantee certain debentures of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for a railway from Halifax to Quebec. He failed. A met with a gentleman [Jackson] whom we shall call B. B's backers in London were C, D, and E; [Peto, Brassey, & Co.] and between B, C, D, and E, [Peto and Betts] on the one part, and A [Hincks] on the other, it was arranged that the parties in the first part should have the construction and supplying with plant of a line 1,100 miles in length beginning some distance east of Quebec, and running to Sarnia, on Lake Huron. Strange to say the cost was to be fixed by B's [Jackson's] engineer [Ross].—Why was this? Why was the person who had to construct the line to fix the price of it? Did any one ever hear of such a commercial arrangement before? He who has to sell his goods to fix what the purchaser has to pay? One might suppose that A was a ninny or B an angel.

"Prior to this arrangement of A with B, there were three Companies formed to execute certain portions of the line, one from Quebec to Richmond, to join the Montreal and Portland; another from Montreal to

Kingston; and a third to go from thence to Toronto. "Soon after the return of A [Hincks] from England, the President and Vice-President of the Montreal and Kingston section informed Government that they had deposited their 10 per cent., some 60,000*l.* and only waited for the Government's assent to proceed. They stated that they had contracted with responsible parties, for the entire line at 5,000*l.* a mile that is, to construct and furnish the line with plant for working it just as B, C, D, and E now propose to do.

"One might naturally ask if this offer so advantageous to the colony was not accepted at once, and expect of course for answer "that it was." Must the truth be told? Then, extraordinary and astounding as it may appear, it was not accepted, but the line was incorporated with the Grand Trunk and let at a cost of 8,000*l.* or more a mile, thus saddling upon the state a capital cost of 3,000*l.* or more a mile for no visible purpose, that is something like 600,000*l.* for a small part only, of the Grand Trunk scheme. What renders this affair still more astounding, is that the parties who offered to have it constructed at 5,000*l.* a mile, that is the President and Vice-President of the Montreal and Kingston Railway, [Holton, Galt & Co.] had then a contract to construct 173 miles of railway, from Toronto to Sarnia, and equip it with plant, for 5,000*l.* a mile.

"Incredible as it may appear, this contract too, out of which a good profit might have been obtained, was subsequently cancelled, and the line absorbed in the Grand Trunk at a cost of 8,000*l.* a mile, but the contract, as we understand it, was given to the aforesaid President and Vice-President, [Galt and Holton] who had before contracted to execute it at 5,000*l.* a mile. These gentlemen were besides put into the Grand Trunk direction. They are therefore contractors for a 173 miles of line at 516,000*l.* more than their original contract, and have been placed [by Elgin Hincks, & Co.] in the situation of trustees over the property on which they are to make this enormous profit.

"We now ask the Canadian Government:—1st. What and who induced them to come to these wonderful agreements? Was it any member of their body, and if so, who? 2nd. Had that member any private agreement with B. [Jackson] on the behalf of C, D, and E [Peto & Co.]? If so, of what nature was it? 3rd. Was the agreement concocted before the 10 per cent. was deposited to construct the Montreal and Kingston Railway, at 5,000*l.* a mile, or after? 4th. If before, what influence had the said agreement in getting the 5,000*l.* rejected? 5th. Why was the Toronto and Sarnia contract for 173 miles at 5,000*l.* a mile cancelled, and recontracted for with same parties at 8,000*l.* a mile? 6th. Who is A? [Hincks]. Is he a member of the Government? Has he any beneficial interest in those contracts, [His friends Holton and Galt could tell,] or has his part been disinterested and purely patriotic to get 8,000*l.* a mile for works which might have been profitably executed for 5,000*l.* a mile, thus putting into the pockets of some parties at the expense of the colony, over and above a good profit, between 3 and 4 millions sterling? Nay, is it not true that B, C, D, and E, [Peto, Jackson & Co.] have sublet these contracts under 5,000*l.* a mile? Is it not true that the lands for the line, or very great portions of it, are given free of expense? Is it not equally true that other lines [in America] equally difficult to construct, have been made at some 4,000*l.* a mile? 7th. More surprising still, has not the Montreal and Portland line, nearly finished and partly supplied with working stock, been bought by B, C, D, and E, [Peto & Co.] at 5,000*l.* a mile, and been made part of the contract with Government at 8,000*l.* a mile? [with deductions]. Lastly. Have not these transactions been commented on by several parties, some of whom [such as Galt and Holton] have been silenced by being put in the direction, just as George

the 3rd proposed to silence a troublesome preacher by making him a bishop?

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Three-fifths of the national revenue of England are engulfed in the vortex of her debt, merely for interest. France is plunging deeper into debt. Yet in France and England the creditors are in the midst of the people. Labour and property are pawned for debt, but the pawnbrokers expend their wealth where they acquire it. Blackstone earnestly entreats the gentlemen of England against a national debt, and the heavy executive influence and numerous offices thence arising.

Edmund Burke, shrewd and far seeing, says in page 229 of his French Revolution,

"Nations are wading deeper and deeper into an ocean of boundless debt. Public debts which at first were a security to governments by interesting many in the public tranquillity are likely in their excess to become the means of their subversion. If government provide for those debts by heavy impositions, they perish by becoming odious to the people. If they do not provide for them they will be undone by the most dangerous of all parties; they mean an extensive discontented monied interest injured and not destroyed."

The English, French, Turkish, Prussian, Russian, Austrian, and Sardinian loans, arising out of their few months of war, already exceed 800 million dollars. England owed 773 million pounds before the contest, and has added 51 millions since. France owes 1200 million dollars.

Last 23rd of March the United States owed 38½ million dollars, and had \$22,372,228 in their treasury. To oppress the people with debt would be to split the Union into fragments. In the war of 1812, the United States had to borrow in irredeemable bank papers not worth 45 cents of specie to the dollar, and to pay in specie, principal and interest. Few are satisfied with enough. The British Lord Chancellor, could live on \$7,000, but he thinks he could not live on less than \$70,000, and takes that. This is the way all round. Five-sixths of the United States are now out of debt or reducing their debts. Van Buren, in his last opening message to Congress, 5 Dec. 1840, thus ably warned his countrymen:

"The policy of the Federal Government, in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and, subsequently, in resisting every temptation to create a new one, deserves to be regarded in a favorable light. Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the coffers of foreign stockholders, is one which is every day gathering strength. Already have the resources of many of the States, and the future industry of their citizens, been indefinitely mortgaged to the subjects of European Governments, to the amount of twelve millions annually, to pay the constantly accruing interest on borrowed money—a sum exceeding half the ordinary revenues of the whole United States."

To prevent these selfish importunities, the State of New York checks by the conservative power of its Constitution the borrowing power, nor can the State credit be lent to any company or individual for private purposes, without the governor's sanction and a two-third vote of two elective houses.

So, too, in New York, Ohio, Indiana, &c. cities, towns, counties, &c are prevented from

rowing, except to a very limited amount, or for an express statute. Here all is confusion. There is no check to extravagance anywhere, and whoever may strive for the public benefit never be beyond the pale of official eligibility. Why is it that our Canada bonds, binding all property, perpetuating heavy taxation at the town-houses, and yielding six per cent., payable in London, and at our expense in forwarding the money here, only fetch 8½ per cent premium, while New York bonds (same length of loan) bear a premium of 19 per cent., though payable at home in Albany? Is because foreign usurers conduct our financial affairs in London (the Glyn and Barings), while our connexions (Labouchere & Co.), rule in the colonial office. Because our constitution and its administration are in the hands of selfish, unsympathizing strangers, and their sordid, hypocritical intrigues here. In Dec. 1852, our six per cent. securities were sold at 103, and on those handed to the Grand Trunk folks we get no premium at all; though on both, the Glyn and Barings have commissions, viz: on the sales, on the interest paid, and the new loans to pay the principal. Between January 31 and May 31, 1855, 205,000*l.* sterling were taken in Province bonds to London for sale—6 per cent.—also 30,000*l.* of fives. How much has been borrowed and paid since then I cannot find out. Mr. May withholds the accounts of 1855.

The Provincial debentures or bonds for money due, direct and indirect, on 31st of January, 1855, amounted to \$33,352,134. Add to this the 900,000*l.* sterling taken to the Grand Trunk, equal to \$4,380,000, and 300,000 to the French and English landlords of Lower Canada, and we shall have an aggregate debt of \$45,032,134; to this add, say 7½ millions of loan bonds, and three millions of other city or county securities, and we have 55½ millions of dollars of public debt, besides what is privately owing to the British and other foreign stockholders of the Bank of British North America and other Banks, and to European merchants.

Of the debt 83,110*l.* are for the Quebec fire loan—100*l.* for the Asylum—30,000*l.* for Upper Canada Building Fund—50,000*l.* for French Court Houses—10,000*l.* for Great Western Railway—700,000*l.* for Northern Railway—Grand Trunk bonds 2,033,183*l.*—and Trunk B. issue 408,191*l.*—Provincial Debentures for Grand Trunk 1,680,557*l.*—Quebec and Richmond Railway 304,167*l.*—Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway 578,792*l.*—Montreal, too has given her bonds Grand Trunk 125,000*l.*, and there are the British American Land Company's Bonds 25,000*l.*—also Quebec and Richmond Debentures, 121,667*l.*—Montreal Fire Bond, 25,000*l.*—Island Pond Debentures, 10,000*l.* [The Bankrupt Grand Trunk owes enough.] Of the direct debts, 1st Feb. 1855, 925,000*l.* were authorized by acts of the old U. C. legislature, and 10,000*l.* by acts of the old Quebec parliament; 1,825,000*l.* is the 4 per cent loan from John Bull, and 1,431,000*l.* are other monies borrowed by Union parliaments.

Of the Indian fund I hesitate to speak: much of it squandered, or invested unprofitably.

In 1839 Canada West was on the eve of a public bankruptcy: her annual revenue was only 78,000*l.* sterling. Interest on her debt, 65,000*l.* The permanent expenses of her government, 55,000*l.* Yearly deficiency on her means 43,000*l.* sterling. The remedy was found in increasing taxation heavily at the town houses, after the Union. A few years since, wheat was sold in Toronto at 60 to 70 cents. Before the crisis of 1846, in Britain, money was lent at 2½ to 3 per cent., a bad harvest caused a cry for food, and bread bought bread abroad, and during the crisis money was worth 8, 10, even 12 per cent., on the best security. Then its value again fell to 3 or 4—

England went to war, and now it is up once more at 6 or 7 per cent. in London.

The Canadas are 50 or 60 millions of dollars in debt, including municipal loan fund bonds afloat, and part of the other debts of our cities, towns and counties: there is, besides, the debt of our merchants; and more than two thousand miles of railway lines are now under contract or to be commenced; our banks are floating perhaps twenty millions of paper, on which we pay them interest, while on deposits they pay us next to none; these banks are the treasuries of the Province, of savings banks, of city and county and railway corporations, of government offices and trusts: the taxes are paid in their promises, and large cash balances are entrusted to them. The United States never trust a dollar in a bank, nor will they receive bank paper at any custom house.

We may deduct from the debt \$2,400,000 of a sinking fund, not used to buy parcels of the debt, but kept in the British 3 per cents. at low interest. I cannot speak with entire accuracy, for not a line of the public accounts has yet transpired. The accounts of 1854, were withheld till April 20, 1855. The government, while borrowing for the Insolvent Grand Trunk may have paid some small claims.

On 1,500,000*l.* sterling of the debt we pay 4 per cent. in London; on the remainder 6 generally; on a small part 5. Most of the interest is payable in London. On the loan fund it is partly payable there. Add the city and county debts, and it will be found that Canada is liable for about three millions of dollars a year of interest, less, perhaps, two hundred and sixty to three hundred thousand dollars, to be got from the Great Western railway, the money in the British funds, and the municipalities. Competing with the low priced wheat of Europe and the timber of the North, we will either have to send produce, value \$2,700,000 to pay interest, or we will have to draw upon the banks and send hard cash. I say this, firmly believing that our railways in general (except the Great Western) will, as managed, yield next to nothing. Mr. F. Hincks staved off bankruptcy in 1849 by increasing taxation and borrowing in Europe 500,000*l.*, but he had truly told, Nov. 11, 1840, "Upper Canada has already arrived at a state of bankruptcy by *improvements*. The United Province bids fair to be "placed in the same happy condition. The people "may rely upon it that they will have their debts to "pay some day or other." Landowners, this is true 476,325*l.* of province bonds fell due in 1855, and were chiefly met, I presume, by new loans, payable abroad; in 1856 only 2,145*l.* of borrowed money falls due.

Let it be considered here, that we have a five million revenue from Customs, and New York has none, yet on her loans from September 1854 to Dec. 1855, she got premiums as follow: September 30, 1854, on \$2,225,000, 6 per cents, premium \$342,953; September 30, 1855, on same sum, premium \$365,880; on \$2,750,000, in June and October, 1855, premium \$463,916; and on a 4½ million 5 per cent. loan \$31,981, being \$1,204,730 merely in premiums. They give their canal enlargement in sections to the highest bidders, take security, and enforce contracts; so too their canals are repaired by sections by annual contracts. Instead of following this example we threw away a million at least of premiums on the Grand Trunk loan, and agreed to pay interest and principal not at Toronto but at London.—*Toronto, April 9, 1856.*

Wesleyan Methodists and Church of Rome.

On the 31st of July, 1855, the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada bargained with Messrs. McNab, Cayley, Lemieux, Head & Co. to resign and give up their claim upon the Clergy Reserves as a church, and to resign all their title to an an

nual pittance of £777 a year, received by them for many years from the State, for the gross sum of £9768 11s., which Rev. Enoch Wood and their other leaders have since received.

Father Patrick Phelan, bishop of Kingston, for the Church of Rome, resigns his pension, paid by the State for preaching popish doctrines, and the priesthood of Rome resign their £1000 a year, paid them in defiance of Canada West, out of "funds set apart for the support of a protestant clergy," said Phelan and priests, with consent of the French Archbishop of Quebec, accepting from the purses of the protestants of Canada West. Out of their Reserved Lands, £20,923.

In 1834, William L. Mackenzie renounced a friendship he had long cherished for the Ryersons, and accused Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson of betraying the whole Methodist body to the Churches of England, Rome, and Scotland, and of also betraying the great body of presbyterians and baptists. The methodist preachers, on April 20, 1836, the day when Sir F. Head, the dupe of "the family compact," dissolved an honest and firm Legislative Assembly, two years before its time, openly opposed reform, took sides with Sir F. Head: and, aided by fraud, bribery and violence, as stated by Lord Durham, crushed, for a time, the honest reformers of Canada West, building up arbitrary power. Next year government paid to their clergy £4890, and, in 1838 and 1839 other £2245

The Bidwells, Rolphs, Perrys, Parkes, Lesslies, Woodruffs, Richardsons, and Mackenzies, of 1836, stood true to their principles—to disunite church and state—to give the whole of the Clergy Reserves for the equal education of all—to annul the impudent Rectory fraud and put episcopalian, presbyterian, methodist, and Roman catholic on an equal footing before the law. The Ryersons joined the Robinsons, Boultons, Strachans, Bishop Macdonell, and the worst of the Baldwins to crush freedom, and they succeeded too well for a time: but what are the results? Who were the true friends of the great Wesleyan, Presbyterian and other dissenting bodies, and of justice?

Twenty years have now elapsed. The steady majorities that carried the Reserves for the education of all, in-doors and out, are destroyed. Since April 20, 1836, the Wesleyan Methodists have received £700 a year, and now get £9768, in full. Baptists, independents, free church and associate presbyterians, &c. have got nothing at all. The papists have got in Canada (besides millions of dollars' worth of wealth confirmed to them, and vast corporate powers), £1500 sterling a year from the Reserves, and they get now £20,933, in full—while the Episcopalians and Scots Kirk have got since 1836, in principal and interest, from the Reserves, nearly three and a half millions of hard Spanish dollars, besides a million's worth more of Rectories, and the means of two permanent sectarian endowments. The Wesleyan Methodists and every body else have got heavy annual school taxes to meet, which the Reserves, given for education in 1836, would have bountifully defrayed for ever, and Doctor Ryerson has got the handling of the school money.

Old Wesleyan friends—I have suffered much for standing by your rights—suffered even your ill will, in many cases—but, O! what misery Ca-

nada would have been spared had your spiritual guides of 1836, not sold your birthright for a mess of pottage! You have got, since 1836, £20,000 from the public purse. The smaller sects who opposed you then have got £1,000,000. A pittance is proposed to be divided among the towns, from this noble scholastic endowment—favorites have obtained thousands of Reserve lots at a tenth of their worth—and our public debt is more than fifty millions. Think on these things!

CITY, COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, TOWN AND VILLAGE DEBTS.

An act was passed in 1852-3, and extended in 1854-5, enabling Upper and Lower Canada to borrow [out of a nominally separate fund for each colony, but in reality out of a common fund,] nearly fifteen millions of dollars, and to prop the fund up, its bonds were made a basis of bankers' issues. It was declared that the province was not responsible for the redemption of these bonds, yet the executive lent this species of credit to some and refused it to others [see page 52] and the bonds seemed to contradict the letter of the statute.

Besides the loan fund, £13,000, Dundas is £9,000 in debt. London, besides £10,000 of immediate liabilities which it had means to pay, owed last Feb. 20, £180,048, including £118,500 of railway stock. Last 31st Dec. Belleville village owed about £17,000, and had gas stock, &c. The debt of Brockville is £17,000. So far as I can see, the debt of Quebec city, chiefly due in Europe, is about £300,000 including its water works. Niagara was the cloak under which £70,000 were lent from M. L. F. to Erie and Ontario Railway. The village owes other £5,000. I think the Gore District debt was over £30,000 (since apportioned.) Cobourg was the pretext under which government invested \$400,000 in the Peterboro' and Port Hope railway, just 5 miles from its other investment in the Port Hope and Peterboro' railway. Over \$100,000 is locked up in its harbor, 5 miles from the Port Hope harbor! Kingston, Mar. 1854, 80,000L. Montreal 320,000L. Guelph, borrowed from loan fund to lend to Great Western branch railway 20,000L, and is due shares in do. 10,000L. Other bonds 1250L. Hamilton is heavily in debt.

Already seven millions three hundred thousand dollars of this sort of credit is granted to favorite places in Upper Canada—\$400,000 to Montreal; \$104,000 to Terrebonne; \$132,900 to Ottawa County; \$100,000 to Shefford; \$69,000 to Stanstead; \$20,000 to Megantic; \$16,000 to St. Hyacinth; \$80,000 to Sherbrooke. [See also page 59.] The dishonest corporations of Port Hope and Cobourg heavily taxed the citizens—seized the proceeds—betrayed their trust—squandered the interest and sinking fund, and now owe about \$80,000 of interest on 340,000L lent. On March 3rd, about \$280,000, arrears of interest, were due loan fund and unpaid. Port Hope, with 2075 people, gets a grant of \$200,000 by instalments for its harbour, and James Smith its mayor's vote, to order, secures it a loan of \$860,000, or \$340 for every man, woman and baby. The aggregate debt of Port Hope and Cobourg is \$1,980,000—the aggregate population only 5946. This is noon day bribery, and seems a gross fraud upon society.

Caledonia in Haldimand county wanted to borrow \$800L—some small informality was the pretext for a refusal. Terrebonne, L. C. never published its by-laws, made no provision for sinking fund, conditioned to pay no interest till a certain railway was in operation, gave no order to exchange municipal debentures for those of the government, and there is no railway. and altho' the county council never bound itself at all, yet Governor Head winked at all this, handed over the bonds, and demanded 8 per cent a year from the county, which petitioned against

the trick. The railway (Montreal and Bytown) is a hopeless failure. Huron and Bruce counties owed interest on £27,000/ (51000) on 1st of Jan. 1855; they owed about 16,000/ of interest Apl. 1, 1856: the inspector general is their representative, and nobody pushes them; he makes electioneering capital by betraying his trust. Cobourg was £4,000 of interest in arrear Jan. 1, 1855, and knowing that our *upright* (!) executive paid the interest to the holders of the bonds, and afterwards lent F. P. Rubidge and G. S. Boulton, agents for Cobourg, \$100,000 more, while it was a defaulter; the people are taxed, and the knaves in office spout loyalty, cheat the public, and squander the revenue. This may be libel: it is truth, and Sir E. Head, as an English gentleman, might blush to read it. Of course Canada has had to pay out of the common purse every dollar for which these municipalities are in arrear. Much of the loan fund is lent to municipalities for railways of local interest—and so greedy are these land-peddlers that not even the loan of £3,000 a mile will gratify their base avarice, tho' it makes their wild land valuable, and gives them village lots to peddle. They must have more. Port Hope borrowed on speculation from municipal loan fund 170,000/ for its railway to near Peterborough, pockets the gains, pays no interest. Why do not the government sell out these defaulters? Must Haldimand be taxed to check such knavery as this borrowing? Will the clergy fund meet the deficiency? No indeed.

BOUNTIES TO STATE PRIESTS.—Apl. 11, I got the official return too late to complete my list, page 61,—J. Y. Ardagh, age 51, \$5,624. G. A. Bull, age 26, £50, gets \$2,945. Charles Brown, age 38, £100, gets \$5,432. Wm. Belt, £120, age 28, bounty \$6,996. Jos. C. Gibson, £40, age 24, \$2,384. John Hilton, £50, age 34, \$2,796. Jas. Hockridge, £121, age 39, \$6,544. Henry B. Jessopp, £80, age 28, \$4,664. C. C. Johnson, £30, age 26, \$1,768. T. S. Kennedy's pension, page 61, should have been \$684. John Kennedy, £120, age 35, \$6,680. W. B. Lauder, £150, age 36, \$8,284. J. W. Marsh, £100, age 39, \$5,380. John A. Morris, £55, age 30, \$3,163. R. N. Merritt, £100, age 28, \$5,832. Alex. McNab, £100, age 44, \$5,120. Garrett Nugent, £75, age 33, \$4,244. H. N. Phillips, 50/ age 49, \$2,380. R. L. Stephenson, 91/ age 28, \$5,320. George C. Street, 121/ age 41, \$6,428. Jacob Van Linde, 120/ age 41, \$6,340. For Geddes (Saltern) page 61, read Givens. For Bowers read Bower: These Church of England Priests' ages are given very differently in three returns.

Either the returns to the Assembly, April 1856, assert a fraudulent falsehood, or else the statements shewn to me at the end of May 1855, by Deputy Receiver Anderson, and which he assured me were the full commutations settled on and paid were a deception. I copied them. They gave 249,684/ to the Church of England, viz: 223,267/ to U. C., 26,424/ to L. C. The returns are 245,614/ U. C., and 30,236/ L. C., (omitting shillings.) Increase 26,166/! Few, if any, of the names given above were in the list I read. Will our Finance Committee sift these black transactions?

VICTORIA OR MONTREAL RAILWAY BRIDGE.—The expenditure upon this folly, up to 31 Dec. 1855, was \$1,445,112, viz: \$1,036,700 up to 30 June 1855, and \$408,111 to 31 Dec. 1855—say a million and a half. The whole scheme was a palpable fraud all round. Who is to raise the other 6½ millions? Or is the bridge abandoned?

CANALS.—What do the Welland, St. Lawrence and Chamby canals yield? Scarcely anything of consideration. Look at the disbursements for repairs on them! They amounted in five years, ending 1854, to 490,000/., general repairs and expenditures, same period, 172,695/., making 652,695/.. Total receipts in same period only 458,899/., leaving an excess of expenditure over gross receipts in five years of 193,806/.. The interest on the capital of the cost of those canals in that time, amounted to 925,000/.. The direct public debt up to 31st January, 1855, was 5,153,494/., indirect debt 6,489,509/., total liability 11,643,458/.. Investment in railroads up to 31st January, 1855, 5,093,574/., and canals 3,446,780/., making 8,540,354/..—JOHN YOUNG.

ELECTORS OF HALDIMAND: You will find many useful facts in this Almanac. It conveys to you the knowledge that the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Ontario and Huron Railway Corporations, are defaulters, bankrupt, hopelessly insolvent—that neither had paid their January interest, nor would be able to pay any more interest;—that to meet the interest on the Trunk bonds will require \$940,000 a year of revenue, and on the Northern railway \$144,000 a year, for ever, unless the roads become profitable, of which there is no hope—that the tory-French government propose to borrow more money on your farms, or to increase the taxes at your custom houses 25 per cent.—that the Municipal Loan Fund has broken down, and is about \$400,000 in arrear of interest—that the province is also bankrupt, meantime, 16 millions of dollars of its bonds being under protest—that the customs revenue is \$881,774 for 1855. (a falling off 30 per cent in one year), the territorial £125 000, the public works 100,000/., but all expended on them; the casual revenue 65,930/., [including premium on 351,400/ sterling we borrowed last year in London, being 43 000/; total revenue 1,217,534/., the expenditure being within 22 000/ of it—that Brassy, Baring, Glyn, &c. propose to Canada to pay \$2,330,000 of interest yearly, for 99 years, on 9 millions sterling, and then get a railway already forfeited! That three million dollars of your means have been thrown away on favorite priesthoods and on Seigniors, and that waste, profligacy, and folly urark Sir E. Head's government.

Against all this I have faithfully warned Upper Canada. I voted alone against the Municipal Loan Fund; I opposed the other companies; I strove to make all aware of the mischief in progress. My honest conviction now is that to address the House of Commons stating the injustice of the system, and to lay our condition before the English people, so that an honest constitutional government may be established, is the true remedy; but concerning this course I shall soon have cause to address you again. Prepare for a general election; prepare for hard times in the way of money, prepare for more down-comes than this address can inform you of, and believe me to be your faithful servant.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Toronto, April 16, 1856.

Taxes Exacted at our Custom Houses.

Amount of Taxes collected at certain ports, on imported goods consumed by Canadians, in 1854, viz:—Montreal \$1,934,413. [Three dollars out of every four of this heavy tax is paid by Upper Canada, which buys the goods that have paid the duty at Montreal.]—Toronto \$690,304.—Hamilton \$676,490.—Kingston \$116,132.—Stamford \$83,399.—Port Stanley (the port of London) \$66,240.—Bellevue \$48,754.—Brantford \$42,922.—Ottawa \$37,287.—Brockville \$37,836.—Quebec \$716,559; also many smaller ports. Including the clerkships and trade returns \$300,000 would not pay the cost of collection. The French swallow up the greater part of the Public Revenue. They vote heavy taxes on Upper Canada, and are now to increase our taxation 25 per cent!!

As a specimen of the taxes of 1854, I may state that Canada paid—Coffee tax \$35,428.—Tea tax \$263,388.—Tobacco tax \$120,118. [The Americans pay no taxes on their Tea, Coffee, or Tobacco.]—Sugar tax \$558,934.—Molasses tax \$83,931.—Dried Fruit Tax \$49,175.—Cotton tax [American cotton inclusive] \$634,543.—Hardware tax \$430,279.—Silk tax \$186,803.—Woolleus tax \$677,180.—Iron tax \$115,760; with hundreds of others. The merchant pays the tax, and charges it, with a per centage upon the farmer, mechanic or other buyer, and Frenchmen squander the proceeds. Away with all such Unions!

CONTENTS OF THE REPEALERS' ALMANAC.

Agriculture 49, 56, 58.
Annexation.—Sydenham on 30—MacNab on 52—Washington on 53—A move 79.
 Baby and His Tugs, &c. 82, 84.
 Bank of U. C., misprinted, *Banks of* 47.
 Bankrupt Corporations.—39, 59.
 Banks.—Bank tax 42—Borrowers
 Bribery. See Legislative Corruption.
 British Government 2.
 Brown, Geo. 6, 10, 12, 16,
 24, 26, 41, 51, 53, 60, 70, 73, 92.
 Calender 2.
 Canada Land Company 48.
 Canals, Canada [and New York] 79;
 investment in 91.
 Champlain Canal.—Tap-
 ping the St. Lawrence 80.
 Chronological 3 to 25.
 Church of England 60 to
 64, 71, 89, 91.
 Clergy Reserves.—Endow-
 ments Condemned 53—Priests' Boun-
 ties 60 to 64—Commutation fraud 64, 71,
 91—Methodist policy unwise 88—Father
 Phelan's slice 89—Bounties, 91.
 Cobourg and Port Hope
 Debt 59, 91.
 Constitution.—Of 1840, 8,
 16, 31—A democratic 34, 37.
 Customs Duties 42, 43, 92.
 Debt.—Of U. C. 16—of L.
 C. 16—of U. S. 47—of Canada 47, 86,
 90, 92—thru' Reserves and Seigniories
 53—Loan Funds 59—Premiums on
 Loans 88—Toronto 65.
 Eclipses 2.
 Education.—For all (Pap.)
 37—Reserves for 89.
 Eight Million Dollar Bridge 82, 91.
 Elective Officers.—Sheriffs
 33, Senate 33, Governors 34.
 England 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13,
 17, 19, 23, 25, 70.
 Expenditure. See Revenue and.
 Feudal (Seigneurial) Tenure 4, 17,
 19, 53.
 Finance, 22, 39; 41 to 46;
 47, 48, 57, 59, 60 to 65; 67; 72 to 92.
 Flour.—Inspection, N. York 56—
 Trade 80.
 France, 3, 5, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23,
 25, 30, 60.
 Glyns and Barings.—Agents 47, 87.
 Governors of Canada, 24,
 30, 35, 44, 49, 58, 64.
 Government of Canada 2,
 14, 26; Papineau on 30; Salaries 44;
 Spies 60; Coalitions 70.
 Government, Seat of 6, 17,
 46; cost of Removal 64.
 Grand Trunk Railway.—
 39—Fraudulent 84—Debt 82, 87.
 Haldimand Co., repeal in 29.
 Hamilton, Revenue at 74.
 Head, Sir E.—on Races 24—Income
 44.
 Hume, Joseph 3, 5, 7, 72.
 Huron and Bruce Debt, 59, 91.
 Immigration, 68, 78.
 Impeachment, Tribunal of 32.

Imports and Exports.—
 Import Revenue 42—of Canada 56—
 Wheat 58—American and British 79 to
 82—Young on 92.
 Independence 3, 5, 7, 13,
 15, 17, 18, 32.
 Insurrection, 1837.—18, 25—Syden-
 ham on 30—Russell robbery 36.
 Ireland 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 50.
 Jesuits' Estates.—20, 67,
 74.
 Juries, L. C. 23, 46.
 Justice, Administration of,
 45, 55, 72.
 Lachine Canal job, 62.
 Land Jobbers.—Canada
 Co. 48—L. C. do. 49.
 Land Limitation 68.
 Land Revenue, &c. 42, 43,
 67.
 Landing Piers job, 78, 83, 84.
 Lands Provincial.—42, 43
 —Land Pedlars 48—Revenue 53, 67—
 Grants of 68.
 Legislation, Canada; quor-
 um fraud 8; 33, 46, 51, 58, check of a
 3d vote 56.
 Legislative Assembly.—
 Land to qualify for 5—Lower Canada
 12, 26—Expenses of 46—Translating
 46.
 Legislative Corruption, 6,
 8, 9, 32, 39, 40, 46, 60, 67, 69, 60, 63,
 70, 72.
 Legislative Council.—El-
 ective 33, 51.—Expenses of 46, 47.
 Light Houses 45, 76, 75.
 Lount & Matthews 8, 19.
 Lower Canada.—a Dead
 Weight 8—injures our credit 14—Two
 Million Tax for 19—Turnpikes 21—
 Sheriffs and Jurors 23, 45,—pays few
 Taxes 42, 43—Light Houses, 45—Seed
 Wheat 46—Macnab on 52—Washing-
 ton on 53—A French Job 55—Condi-
 tions 70—Fire Loans to 75—Public
 Works 76 to 79—Court Houses 82—
 New Brunswick road 83.
 Lunatic Asylums 77.
 Maine Law, 71.
 Mackenzie's Weekly Mes-
 sage 79.
 Montreal.—turnpike trust
 22—imports 42—Fire Loan 75—Outlay
 at 77—Liverpool Steamers to 78—Dic-
 tation 79—Victoria 8 million Bridge 82
 —Bonds 87—Debt 90.
 Municipal Debts 90.
 Municipal Loan Funds, 59,
 93.
 Orangemen, 5, 19.
 Papineau.—On Repeal 29
 —On Party 36.
 Patronage, 9, 7.
 Pensions.—Faribault, &c.
 54—to priesthoods 60 to 64—pensioners
 72.
 Politeness, Smith's Principles of 60.
 Post Office 3.
 Printing.—Queen's 44—People's 55.
 Public Works.—Revenue
 from 42—revenue and cost of 76—enor-
 mous expenses of 77.

Quebec.—Turnpike Trus-
 22—7—Customs 74—Fire Loan 75—
 Expenditure at 77.
 Railways, &c., Papineau
 on 37—Grand Trunk 39, 84—Open 41—
 Northern 67—to Atlantic 79.
 Reciprocal Trade 66.
 Rectories (the 67)—14, 62.
 Repeal of Union, Canada
 —12—Haldimand on 29—Papineau on
 29, 33, 34—vote in Assembly, on 38—
 41, 51—Simcoe on 50—Macnab on 51
 —in Bowmanville 55.
 Representation by Popula-
 tion.—26, 28, 32, 41, 50—Durham or
 63—81.
 Responsible Government, 32, 35.
 Revenue and Expenditure.
 —22, 28, 42 to 46—57, 58—priests'
 bounty 61, 71, 91,—remova s 64—Nor-
 thern Railway 67—Land 67—Revenue
 collection 73—Public Works 76 to 79—
 Outlays Voted L. C. 79.
 Roads.—21—Turnpikes 22—Votes to
 43—and Bridges 78.
 Rome, Church of.—Brown
 on 10, 73—Piers 13—in England 19—
 23, 25, 26—double share of Reserves
 89, 91;
 St. Lawrence Navigation
 10; 56; 79; rapids deepening 83.
 Salaries, 43, 44, 45, 46, 68.
 Scotland 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 28.
 Scots Kirk Priests,—their Slice of
 the Clergy Reserves 71.
 Sectar'n Schools & Grants, 10, 14, 78.
 Seigneurial Tenure. See Feudal,
 Sheriffs.—L. C. 24—elective 33.
 Stock-jobbers.—British 47.
 Strachan, the presbyterian Mission-
 ary.—His plunder 62.
 Taxation.—From London
 12—Who pays 18—French Leasehold
 redemption 19—Papineau on 37—On
 Imports 42, 92—1854, 73—Lunatic Asy-
 lum 77—for Schools, why 88—of Tea,
 Sugar, Cotton, &c. 92.
 Tea & Sugar Tax 92.
 Temperance Bill for 11,
 Toronto.—Trade of 56—Reveaue of
 71—Outlays in 78.
 Trade.—Papineau on Free
 37—with U. S. 66—of the St. Law-
 rence 79—Young on 92—Taxes on 92.
 Trent River Job.—84.
 Union of the Canadas.—
 Robinson and Cauchon on 4—Pope
 and Prelate bargain 4—Metcalfe on 6—
 is unreal 6—U. C. opposed to 6—
 Hincks on 11—cause of 12—Who
 wants it? 12—Brown on 12—Effects
 of 14—A Fraud 16—Macnab on 28—
 Papineau on 31—Vote on 38—Wellington
 on 41—And see "Lower Canada."
 Union with England.—Unjust to Ire-
 land, 7, 50—to Scotland 28—Irish 70.
 Union of the N. A. Colo-
 nies 16, 29, 50.
 United States 7, 13, 15, 38; Macnab
 on 52; 53; Canada Trade with 56, 80;
 debt of 86;
 Victoria Bridge 82, 91.
 Wesleyan Methodists.—
 Share of Reserves 83—School Tax 89.
 Wheat.—U. C. & N. Y.
 56, 58—Seed 46, 66.
 Whiskey, Taxation & Sale of, 65;

62/1831

